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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

ABC

Volume 148 No. 25 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — December 17, 1945

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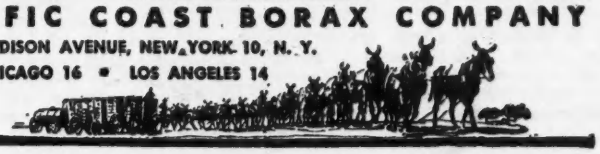

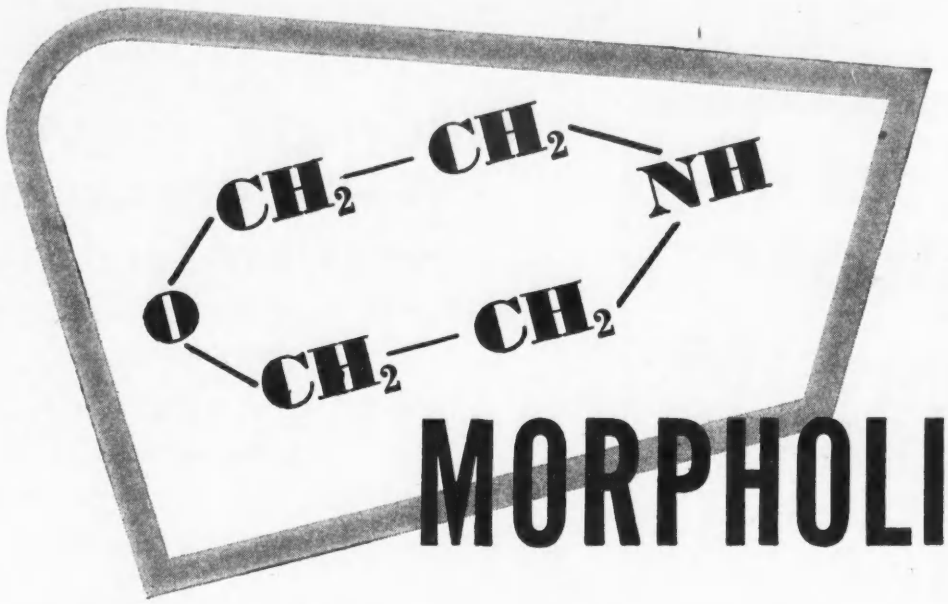

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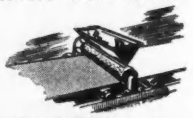
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Founded 1871 by William O. Allison *Published by Schnell Publishing Co., Inc.*

Vol. 148 No. 25 New York 7, N. Y. December 17, 1945

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Mercury Chlorine Cell to Be Exploited

OPD Washington Bureau

Launching of a joint program by Chemical Warfare Service and the chemical industry to exploit the German mercury chlorine cell, which holds possibilities of completely eliminating the costly evaporation equipment now used in the chlorine industry, was announced December 11 by Maj. Gen. Alden H. Waitt, of CWS.

Following a meeting held last weekend in his office with an advisory group of domestic chlorine producers, Gen. Waitt said that a group of representative industrial technicians are to be sent to Germany next month to secure further engineering data on the cell, and another group will determine the place and scope of tests for two types of the cell which will be brought to this country by CWS.

Nominated to investigate the subject on Germany's home grounds were W. G. Gardiner, of the Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.; Morton S. Kircher, of the Hooker Electrochemical Company; H. E. Houser, of the Dow Chemical Company; C. E. Lyon, of the Diamond Alkali Company, and a representative (yet to be named) of the Wyandotte Chemical Company, with the following as alternates:—J. G. Armistead, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; Earl Karr, of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company; Ray Horst, of the Solvay Process Company, and representatives (yet to be named) of the Monsanto Chemical Company and Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation.

Selected to advise on domestic installation and tests were R. Lindley Murray, vice-president and director of research for the Hooker Electrochemical Company; R. M. Hunter, of the Dow Chemical Company; Joseph Neubauer, of Columbia Chemical Company, affiliate of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; G. P. Vincent, director of research of the Mathieson Alkali Works, and Russell E. Cushing, of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company.

Materials Controls Until 1947 Favored

OPD Washington Bureau

Authority of the Civilian Production Administration to impose priority and allocation controls on scarce materials would be extended for another full year under an amendment to H.R. 4780 approved December 11 by the senate committee on the judiciary. As passed by the house last week, the bill would continue these and other expiring authorities under the second war powers act only until June 30.

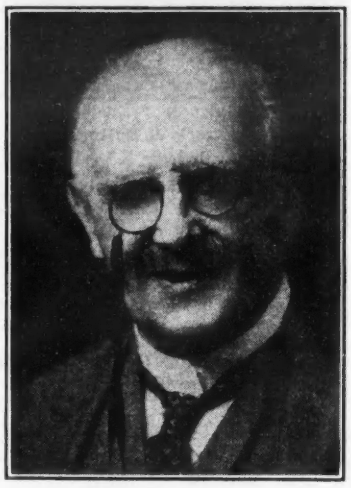
Senator Joseph O'Mahoney, of Wyoming, said that the committee had been assured by the Office of Reconversion during hearings that it wanted to eliminate controls as soon as possible. No extension of the powers beyond December 31, 1946, is contemplated at this time, he said, but the committee was assured that, if controls continue to be necessary, the authority will be requested for specific cases.

DuPont Forms Petroleum Chemicals Division

Consolidation of two divisions of the Organic Chemicals Department into a single unit under the name of the Petroleum Chemicals Division has been announced by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. The merger combined the former Alcohol and Tetraethyl Lead Divisions, operating plants at Deepwater, N. J., and Baton Rouge, La.

J. L. Stecher, who was manager of the Tetraethyl Lead Division, was appointed division manager, while William F. Krug, jr., formerly manager of the Alcohol Division, was named assistant manager of the new unit.

Bauer Co. Marks 65 Years



Philipp Bauer, president of the Philipp Bauer Company, importer and exporter of chemicals, New York, was a guest of honor at a luncheon tendered by Kenneth B. Bauer, vice-president of the company, December 12 on the occasion of the sixty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the company by Mr. Bauer, who is in his eighty-seventh year.

Penicillin Supply Probe Asked

OPD Washington Bureau

Demand for a Congressional investigation of the penicillin supply situation was made in the house, December 11, by Representative Daniel J. Flood, of Pennsylvania.

He said that in his district, which includes Wilkes-Barre, there is no supply of penicillin for the public and all the pharmaceutical houses report they do not have any for the public and do not know the reason for it. The only penicillin being shipped is to hospitals, and even these are cut one-fourth of their requirements, he asserted. If there is any left the doctors come next—and there is never any left. And none is being sent to the drug stores by the pharmaceutical houses, he added.

Synthetic Chemicals Group Elects New President

The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association held its twenty-fourth annual meeting, December 11, in New York. It had a board session, an open business session, and a dinner session, all of which were well attended. One outstanding event was the making of the second change in the incumbent of the presidential office, Ralph E. Dorland succeeding August Merz, who succeeded the first president, Charles H. Herty in 1926.

A condensed review of 1945 events was presented by Charles A. Mace, secretary. This comprised the three-year extension of the reciprocal trade agreements act, more elaborately covered in the report of the association's customs counsel; a comparison of statiscal data on synthetic organic chemical production in 1922 and 1944; the patents list service monthly circulated; developments in respect of legislation to revise the U. S. patent system; the consequences of not-too-selective methods in military recruitment in the scientific and technical manpower of the industry; congressional movements in the direction of a national policy and program of scientific research.

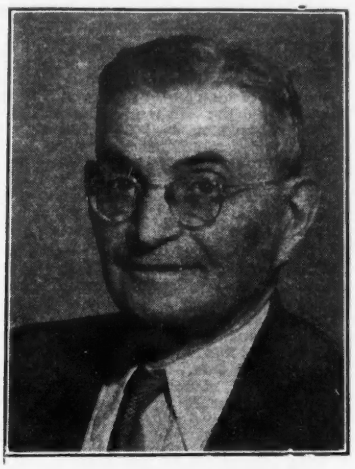
The current membership of the association was reported to consist of fifty-six in the active class, five associates, and three contributors, representing an aggregate gain of five during the year.

Ralph E. Dorland
New SOCMA President

Remington Honor Medal Presented to Dr. Rosin

More than 300 friends of Dr. Joseph Rosin gathered with the New York branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association December 11 to join in his honoring in the presentation of the Remington Honor Medal for 1945. Dr. Rosin, who retired from the chemical directorship of the laboratories of Merck & Co., manufacturing chemist, Rahway, N. J., November 1, received the highest honor bestowed by the pharmacal profession in recognition of his authoritative standing in

—Continued on page 38



Dr. Joseph Rosin

The New Officers

As the result of the uncontested election for officers, the current executive personnel of the organization comprises the following:—

President, Ralph E. Dorland, of the Dow Chemical Company, New York.

First vice-president, Dr. Elvin H. Killheffer, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Second vice-president, Dr. Eric C. Kunz, of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., New York.

Treasurer, C. M. Richter, of the Pharma Chemical Corporation, New York.

Additional members of the board of governors, Dr. Wyly M. Billing, of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.; George W. Burpee, of the General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York; Harold W. Dingee, of Zinsser & Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Dr. August Merz, of the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J.; Harold L. Simons, of Harold L. Simons, Inc., New York.

Secretary, Charles A. Mace, 6 East Forty-fifth street, New York.

Chemical Market Researchers Are Told of Ideal Materials

Properties of new materials needed to improve protective coatings, plastics, and rubber were suggested at a meeting of the Chemical Market Research Association, December 13, in Cleveland, O. A close degree of uniformity characterized the suggested requirements of the three major industries, improvement in solvents, particularly in regard to odor elimination, toxicity and fire-retardence, ranking high in their list of needs. Significant stress was laid on labor's increasing reluctance to handle materials of unpleasant odor.

James C. Park, of the Standard Alcohol Company, president of the association, acted as chairman of the meeting.

Protective Coatings Needs

In describing future chemical needs of the protective coatings industry, Robert F. Ruthruff, of the Sherwin-Williams Company, said that his remarks applied to the not too distant time when linseed oil and rosin would be freely available. He reviewed the basic components of a protective coating and stated that the application of a nonconvertible binder in the actual physical form of the final desired film was a possibility that should not be overlooked. Discussing thinness the speaker said that, while the virtual elimination of "painty" odor during drying of interior finishes has nearly been achieved, there is still great need for an odorless, or at least pleasantly - odored thinner, possibly with the fruity odor of a straight-chain paraffin. An odorless thinner would find ready acceptance in the lacquer industry as well, he said.

While titanium is at present the outstanding white pigment in hiding power, Mr. Ruthruff said, there is still considerable room for improvement and, obviously there is always possibility, for discovery of some new white pigment of even higher refractive index. Grindability also offers room for improvement, he continued; progress is being made with the deposition of a reactive layer as a surface conditioner when naturally inert pigments are used. Dustless tinting pigments may well be developed by pelleting the material, the speaker said.

From the point of view of color retention, Mr. Ruthruff said that the industry would welcome a "phthalocyanin" red and yellow. However, increases in tinting strength may well be gained through the investigation of unorthodox crystal forms of various pigments. The tetrazonal crystal form of molybdate orange accounted for its unexpected tinting strength, he said. The speaker stressed the value of extenders in increasing sur-

—Continued on page 40

Manufacturers Ass'n Elects Wason Head

Robert R. Wason, president of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc., New York, was elected president of the National Association of Manufacturers. He succeeds Ira Mosher, president of the Russell Harrington Cutlery Company, South Cambridge, Mass.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Dec. 13, 1945	Dec. 6, 1945	Dec. 15, 1944
134.7	**134.6**	**132.5**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Price views predominantly had an uplooking aspect last week in the markets for chemicals, drugs, and oils. There were, however, a few noteworthy moves in the opposite direction in natural tanstuffs. So the stimulating effect was reduced substantially insofar as the general average was concerned. There was a bit of a boost therein.

Recent Imports

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New York Imports

ACID, CHOLIC—17 cs, Biological Raw Products Co
ALOE—19 cs, Wessel, Duval & Co
52 tons, Wessel, Duval & Co
25 cs, W R Grace & Co
39 bxs, W R Grace & Co
8 tins, W R Grace & Co
ANTIMONY ORE—1,490 bgs, United States Commercial Co
ARECANUT—40 bgs, S B Penick & Co
ARGOLS—533 bgs, United States Commercial Co
BONES—1,451 bgs, 145,700 lbs, American Agricultural & Chemical Co
INDUSTRIAL—3,443 bgs, 344,300 lbs, American Agricultural & Chemical Co
749 bgs, 74,900 lbs, Rogers Mfg Co
REJECT—1,354 bgs, 135,400 lbs, International Commercial Co
1,987 bgs, 198,700 lbs, Eastman Gelatine Corp
WASTE—928 bgs, 92,800 lbs, Darmstadt, Scott & Courtney
BRISTLES, HOG—424 cs, United States Commercial Co
8 cs, N Wagman Co
28 cs, Wah Chang Trading Corp
39 cs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
20 cs, S K Adams, Inc
CASEIN—2,000 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Inc
CASTOR BEANS—53,573 bgs, 8,035,950 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
COCOA BEANS—7,500 bgs, 1,500,000 lbs, A C Israel Commodity Co
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, General Cocoa Co
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co

—Continued on page 76

Late Markets

Chicago Fertilizer Market Quiet

Chicago, Dec. 14.—Conditions in nitrogenous fertilizer materials were unchanged. A generally quiet market tone was noted, with offerings mostly held to fairly reasonable proportions. Blood was steady. Tankage remained moderate to strong. Bone materials were quiet, but holding their own.

Fertilizers Active in Baltimore

Baltimore, Dec. 14.—Demand is exceeding the supply for fertilizer materials in various directions and deliveries of some essentials are behind schedule. Little progress has been made in production of superphosphate, because of labor shortage and insufficient phosphate rock. Menhaden fishing operations continue off the North Carolina coast. Scrap is being shapped mostly to grinders in the Midwest.

Fish Meal Output Off on Coast

Los Angeles, Dec. 14.—Demand for all agricultural chemicals continues to exceed the supply. However, ammonia nitrate shipments are expected to arrive here in the near future. Potash muriate especially is short in this area. Fish meal production so far this season has been considerably below earlier estimates, with the full moon period restricting fishing during the first part of last week. Stormy weather again curtailed fishing and production of fish meal in central California.

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended December 7 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquor NH_3	lbs.	700,232
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	18,132,316
Benzol	gals.	2,284,967
Coaltar	gals.	8,476,489
Creosote oil	gals.	471,735
Naphthalene	lbs.	1,120,370
Phenol	lbs.	132,675
Toluol	gals.	466,993
Xylol	gals.	103,192

Fair Trade Laws Assailed by FTC

OPD Washington Bureau

The Miller-Tydings fair trade act is being used for an unfair purpose in trade and is inimical to the best interests of the public, it is charged by the Federal Trade Commission in an exhaustive report submitted to Congress December 12.

Reporting the results of an investigation it conducted on its own intiative of how the law has operated over the past half-dozen years, the commission concluded that the arguments it had advanced against legislation of this type in years past, together with similar criticisms voiced by the Department of Justice and the Temporary National Economic Committee, have been proved sound by experience.

Some pertinent points in the commission's general conclusions are:—

Minimum resale price maintenance was originally advocated by manufacturers of highly individualized, trade-marked, trade-named, or branded products as a means of protecting them from unrestrained price cutting among dealers to whom the producers were sold outright. When finally enacted by the States, and by the Congress, however, its enactment was urged almost entirely by a few well organized dealer groups as a means of eliminating price competition both of dealers using the same methods of distribution and of dealers using new and different methods of distribution.

Notwithstanding an injunction of long standing against cooperative activities to coerce manufacturers to adopt any method of distribution favored by retail druggists, the National Association of Retail Druggists and its affiliated state and local associations and their officers, members and committees, among other things, have advised druggists to support and push the sale of price-maintained brands and to do the opposite respecting non-price-maintained brands.

The maintenance of retail prices at a fixed and uniform level, prior to the passage of the Tydings-Miller amendment, was against the policy of the antitrust laws, and prior to the enactment of said amendment, a contract aimed at obtaining this result was illegal. The purpose of this amendment, as this report shows, is not to legalize contracts whose object is to prevent predatory price cutting for an ulterior purpose. The antitrust laws do not condemn such contracts. The Tydings-Miller amendment legalizes contracts whose object is to require all dealers to sell at not less than the resale price stipulated by contract without reference to their individual selling costs or selling policies. The commission believes that the consumer is not only entitled to competition between rival products but to competition between dealers in a single product.

Rubber Supply Public Hearings Jan. 8-10

OPD Washington Bureau

Public hearings on rubber requirements and supply, production costs of natural and synthetic rubber, and related subjects will be held on January 8 to 10, at 10 a.m. in room 5640 of the Social Security building, Washington, D. C., by the Inter-Agency Policy Committee on Rubber, William L. Batt, chairman of the committee, has announced. The committee has already consulted numerous individuals informally, Mr. Batt said, but wishes to make sure that all interested groups have ample opportunity to be heard.

Persons desiring to be heard on these dates or to file briefs with the committee should communicate not later than December 31, 1945, with Howard S. Piquet, executive secretary of the committee, room 4737, Social Security building.

Upjohn Co. to Erect New Antibiotic Plant

With the purchase of 500 acres four miles southeast of Kalamazoo, Mich., the Upjohn Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, recently announced plans to expand its facilities for the manufacture of antibiotics. Donald S. Gilmore, president and general manager, indicated that construction of the first unit, a modern two-story building, 137 by 251 feet, will get underway within the next thirty to sixty days, with L. M. Crockett, superintendent of maintenance and construction, in charge.

Obituaries

Francis J. McHugh

Francis J. McHugh, executive vice-president of the New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Brooklyn, died December 13, following an emergency appendectomy in the Midwood Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. He was thirty-seven years of age.

Francis J. McHugh

Born in Brooklyn, Mr. McHugh started his association with the New York Quinine & Chemical Works in 1926, the year in which he graduated from Brooklyn Preparatory School. He was named assistant secretary of the company in 1942 and became executive vice-president in 1944.

Mr. McHugh was a member of the Chemists' Club of New York, the Drug and Chemical Club of New York and was a member of the executive committee of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry.

Surviving are his wife, a daughter and a son.

Funeral services will be held from the John T. Gallagher Funeral Parlors, 2549 Church avenue, Brooklyn, and Mass will be at St. Vincent Ferer Roman Catholic Church, Glenwood road and 37th street, Brooklyn, 10 a.m., December 17.

Charles S. Cathcart

Charles Sanderson Cathcart, State agricultural chemist at the New Jersey Experimental Station, New Brunswick, for thirty-eight years, died at his home in that city December 9. He was eighty years old.

Mr. Cathcart was a native of New Brunswick. He was graduated from Rutgers University in 1886 and got an M.S. degree there in 1889. After four years in State research work, he became chief chemist for the Lister Fertilizer Company, Newark, returning to the State post in 1907. He was widely known for his work in the fields of feeds, fertilizers, and insecticides and legislation appertaining thereto. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Chemical Society, the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, and the National Federation of Feed Associations, and he was active in local building and loan and library circles.

His wife and a daughter survive.

Isaac Manheimer

Isaac Manheimer, vice-president of J. Manheimer, essential oils, New York, died December 10. He was seventy-one years of age.

Mr. Manheimer had been associated with the company for more than fifty years, joining the company at the age of nineteen. In recent years he had charge of the Southern territory for the company. He was a member of the Essential Oil Association and the Vanilla Bean Association.

Surviving are his sons, Paul H. and Erwin J. Manheimer.

Morrell H. Hayman

Morrell H. Hayman, for seventeen years St. Louis branch manager for Stein, Hall & Co., New York, died in Webster Groves, Mo., November 29, after a three-months illness. He was fifty-seven years of age. Mr. Hayman managed Stein-Hall's St. Louis office since September, 1928.

Surviving are his wife, Elizabeth Marsh Hayman, and a son, William Marsh Hayman.

Reinhold S. Becker, photo-chemist and former superintendent of the photographic paper department of the Eastman Kodak Company, died December 9 in his home in Scottsville, Pa. He was seventy-two years old.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 148, No. 25, December 10, 1945. Published weekly by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 59 John St., New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Tel. REctor 2-9320. Subscription price:—United States and possessions, Cuba, Mexico, Central America and South America, $5; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1945, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.

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N.Y. Paint Technicians Hold Christmas Party

For the first time in many years, the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club held a Christmas Party of its own in its club rooms in the Building Trades Employers' Association building, 2 Park avenue, December 13, a week after the Christmas celebration of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, in which some of their members had also participated. Featured by a regal repast, top-billing entertainment and drawings for Victory Bonds, the Production Club's festivities were declared a great success by the 250-odd paint technicians who crowded the club rooms to capacity.

Chemical Exposition Space Taken Rapidly

Plans for the Twentieth Exposition of Chemical Industries to be held in Grand Central Palace, New York, February 25 to March 2, are progressing at a rate which indicates that every inch of space available for exhibition purposes will be filled.

Because of its highly technical character and the huge assured audience of individuals having direct association and training in the fields of applied and industrial chemistry, admissions will be by invitation and registration only, to the exclusion of the general public. The exposition will be open daily, Monday through Saturday, and evenings, except Saturday.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

The idea that a single, centralized statistical agency should be set up which would do all the collecting for the government of statistical data from industry has been bobbing up for the past twenty-five years. It is now being brought to the front again by the congressional appropriation committees, but it is still about as far from becoming an accomplished fact as it was a quarter of a century ago.

The reason for rising sentiment for establishment of such an agency are the continuing complaints from industry about having to spend too much time and money answering governmental questionnaires. There are today some sixty-five different agencies of government gathering and disseminating statistical data, and the ideal situation would be for all this work to be done by one bureau which would see to it that duplicate requests for information are eliminated.

While there are many arguments for such an agency, there are a number of practical reasons why it cannot be done. The Budget Bureau has just recently completed an exhaustive study of the question and reported to Congress on some of the difficulties involved, the principal one being the impossibility of separating many statistical processes from administrative operations of the agencies involved.

During the latter years of the war period much good work was done by the Budget Bureau in coordinating the demands of agencies on industry, but there is still room for much improvement. Although the bureau says that details for a single agency can't be worked out, no one believes this will be the last word on the subject.

OPA Death Notice Filed

Senator Lee O'Daniel has let it be known to his colleagues that he is not one for beating around the bush when it comes to setting forth his position on OPA. He's ag'in it, and in furtherance of his objective he has introduced a bill (S. 1676) to end its existence immediately—if not sooner.

As he expresses it, somebody had the idea that the winning of the war would be aided if OPA was established—so it was established. All our enemies have now surrendered unconditionally and the war is over, so it is perfectly in order to ask for the unconditional surrender of OPA so that free private enterprise may get back into gear and function as it did before OPA was born. (What do you want to bring that up for—that the price of carnauba wax, deceiled a short time ago, is 348 percent higher than it was in the Summer of 1939—if you can get any?)

Saffron in Greece

The Department of Commerce has received word that Greece has about 1,500 pounds of saffron it would like to sell to this country, but just what is the condition or quality of the stuff is something the department can't answer.

The department has a sample of the material, but it doesn't have the facilities for making the necessary analytical tests and would like to know whether or not someone in the trade would undertake this task. The department itself hasn't any interest in the matter other than to help industry get this supply if it wants it.

It is suggested that anyone interested in making the test should get in touch with the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Farming in the Future

Secretary Anderson has set the sights high for agriculture in the years ahead. He opines that farming has been treated like a stepchild too long and that the day is past when it should be looked upon as the sponge to absorb the unemployment overflow of the cities. What it wants and what it must get, he sums up something like this:—

A thoroughly modern, high mechanized, conservation type of farming, geared to turn out, if needed, even more food than it has during wartime to meet an increased consumption. Farms would be larger than today, but still would be of the family type. There would be less dependence on cash grain, oil, and fiber crops, but a much larger output than in prewar years of livestock, milk and dairy products, poultry and eggs, fruits, and vegetables. Prices would be good, but not high. Farm cash income would be much higher than during the prewar period—about $17,000,000,000. But it would be divided between fewer farmers and through increased efficiency and lower cost of production, it would represent a fair profit and fair return for their labor and management.

Fats and Oils Predictions

Reports prepared secretly during the war by the Department of Commerce on various industries which served to aid the war agencies in their control programs are being continued in many instances by the department and now are being made available to the public. The latest of such reports is a monthly survey on fats and oils which Charles E. Lund, chief of the Fats and Oils Section, prepared for WPB and WFA.

The secrecy lid on these surveys has been removed by the department and the first to be made public—that for November—can now be obtained from the Publications Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The report contains much information on what to look for in the field of fats and oils in 1946 and thereafter.

SWPC End Near

The Smaller War Plants Corporation appears to be about on its last legs as an independent agency and slated to become a part of some other governmental agency—probably RFC—around the first of the year. Secretary Wallace has been angling for SWPC to become part of his Commerce Department, but the trend seems to be toward having it swallowed up by RFC.

It is reported that it is because he saw the handwriting on the wall that Maury Maverick took on an assignment abroad for President Truman. Mr. Maverick has been president of SWPC since its beginning. He is now in China for the President on a mission to help straighten out some of China's economic problems.

Cordials Standarized

Consumers at last are going to get a break in the matter of quality of some of the cordials now being palmed off on the public under fancy names. Commissioner Berkshire of BIR has decreed that hereafter a rye liqueur has got to contain at least 20 percent of rye whisky by volume if it is to be sold as such, and the same goes for bourbon, rye malt, and malt liqueurs. And not only that, it has got to smell like what it is supposed to be, and the whiskies must be at least 70 proof in the finished bottle.

Glasscloth Irritates

Spun-glass fabrics haven't caught up with all their advance advertising in some instances, and the Public Health Service has found it necessary to advise physicians, with some puzzling cases of skin trouble, that may be due directly to such material.

The situation came to the attention of PHS when, because of the shortage of regular coat and suit linings, some clothing manufacturers began using glasscloth for linings. When the wearers complained they suffered dermatitis, PHS decided to investigate. It found that the skin trouble was not a disease but rather a mechanical irritation caused by the suit lining.

One manufacturer is reported to have suffered a $25,000 loss through recall of coats from which the glass-fabric linings had to be removed and other linings inserted.

RFC Surplus Chemicals At St. Louis Offered

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Surplus Property of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has the following chemicals for sale for which offers will be received through December 31 by the St. Louis Regional Office under declaration No. STL-245087:—

Acetic acid, 99.5 percent, 164,925 pounds.

Acetic acid, distillate, 83.5 percent, 19,766 pounds.

Acetic acid, distillate, 89.3½ percent, 69,167 pounds.

Acetic acid, distillate, 67.7 percent, 138,917 pounds.

Anilin, 32,426 pounds.

Anilin hydrochloride, commercial, 7,687 pounds.

Benzil, 271,575 pounds.

Caustic soda, liquid, 42 percent, 45,239 pounds.

Caustic soda, liquid, 50 percent, 112,584 pounds.

Crystal urea, 131,650 pounds.

Guanidin carbonate, 180,135 pounds.

High calcium crushed quicklime, 40,000 pounds.

Methylisobutyl ketone, 3,123 pounds.

Sodium acetate, anhydrous, 19,880 pounds.

Soda ash, 58 percent dense, 193,600 pounds.

Sodium bisulphite, 21,070 pounds.

Sulphuric acid, 60 degrees, 87,532 pounds.

Zinc oxide, 30,346 pounds.

In addition the following are for sale for which offers will be received at the respective regional offices through December 28:—

Alcohol, SD-2B, 53,636 gallons, Philadelphia declaration No. 405885.

Alcohol, SD-2B, 5,219,934 pounds, Chicago, No. 51277.

Benzol, 97,000 gallons in bulk located at Charleston, Indiana. Successful bidders must remove material within one-week period from date of sale approved before January 25, 1945. Offers received through December 28, 1945.

Ether, 639,149 pounds, Chicago.

Ferric-ammonium oxalate, 197,400 pounds, Chicago, No. 45170.

Hydrofluoric acid, used, 94.5 percent HF, 101,642 pounds, New Orleans, No. 172117.

Synthetic iron oxide, synthetic ammonia catalyst, 3,000 pounds, New Orleans, No. 172307.

Surplus Commodities Offered by Agr. Dept.

Bids on the surplus commodities listed below will be received by the Special Commodities Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, up to 5:00 p.m., EST, December 17. All bids must be identified by the appropriate announcement number (SC-6, SC-8, SC-9) and indicate the item number (the other designation given in parenthese for each in the list:—

Canada balsam, 242 pounds, Philadelphia (SC-8: SC-S48).

Gum arabic, 6,780 pounds, Granite City, Ill. (SC-8: SC-S38); 5,850 pounds, Denver (SC-8: SC-S41); 4,400 pounds, Lathrop, Cal. (SC-8: SC-S53); 10,591 pounds, lump, Granite City, Ill. (SC-9: SC-S18); 23,180 pounds, lump, Granite City, Ill. (SC-9: SC-46); 340 pounds, amber, lump, St. Louis (SC-9: SC-S24).

Gum tragacanth, U.S. specificatidn, 359 pounds, white to tan lump, St. Louis (SC-9: SC-S24).

Salt and pepper mixture, 24,531 pounds, Philadelphia [SC-6: S-59 (5)]; 4,050 pounds, Chicago (SC-6: ICC-141).

Turpentine, 1,471 gallons, San Antonio, Texas (SC-9· SC-S32).

Turpentine, gum spirits, 1,248 pints, Pasco, Wash. (SC-9: SC-S30); 2,838 gallons, Los Angeles (SC-9: SC-S33); 6,883 gallons, San Bernardino, Cal. (SC-8: SC-S39); 15,843 gallons, San Francisco (SC-8: SC-S47).

Turpentine, steam-distilled, 658 gallons, Lexington, Ky. (SC-8: SC-S45).

OPA 'Fair Trade' Adjustment Broadened

OPD Washington Bureau

The "fair trade" adjustment provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation, the regulation which in May, 1942, froze prices of most commodities and services at their March, 1942, "highs," have been somewhat broadened, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

Formerly, the adjustment provision required that the applicant for adjustment establish that he himself was required to sell the commodity at the fair trade price in March, 1942. This prohibited persons who did not sell the commodity or were not in business in March, 1942, from applying for an adjustment.

RFC Surplus Chemical Sales Show Gain

OPD Washington Bureau

Another sharp increase in the value of chemicals declared surplus to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by the Armed Services during the month of October was reported December 6 by the RFC in its latest tabulation of declarations and sales.

As of the close of October, the value of declared surplus chemicals was recorded at $28,460,000, an increase over that of the close of September of $7,914,000. Sales, however, continued to show only a small gain. Only $3,947,000 of the declared surplus had been disposed of at the end of the month for a total sales price of $2,446,000, leaving the agency with $24,349.000 on hand for sale.

A comparison with September figures indicates that the agency had disposed of only $267,000 during October for approximately $147,000.

The declarations, broken down into their principal categories, consisted of $3,641,000 of industrial, industrial fine, and related chemicals (group 19-12) of which $1,019,000 had been sold for $437,000; $2,660,000 of intermediate, cyclic (group 19-22) of which $12,000 had been sold for $8,000; $1,445,000 of dyes (group 19-23) of which $97,000 had been sold for $68,000; $5,799,000 of miscellaneous organic chemicals (group 19-29) of which $549,000 had been sold for $499,000; $1,774,000 of chemical warfare agents, except phosgene (group 19-34) of which $648,000 had been sold for $529,000; $4,813,000 of paints, varnishes, lacquers, japans, thinners (group 19-41) of which $658,000 had been sold for $390,000; $4,224,000 of miscellaneous chemicals, including industrial chemical products and preparations (group 19-9) of which $396,000 had been sold for $159,000; and $4,104,000 of other chemicals of which $568,000 had been sold for $356,000.

Other acquisitions as of the close of October were $56,082 of oils, fats and waxes (group 17) of which $23,015 had been sold for $22,173; $57,142 of drugs and medicines (group 65) of which $24,286 had been sold for $10,905; and $3,166 of toiletries, soap, etc. (group 66) of which $110 had been sold for $109.

Details of chemicals acquisitions and sales follow:—

Basic inorganic chemicals (group 19-1), $231 acquired, $18 sold for $18.

Heavy chemicals (group 19-11), $401,490 acquired, $119,513 sold for $77,900.

Basic organic chemicals and products (group 19-2), $676,707 acquired, none sold.

Coal and petroleum crudes (group 19-21), $800,393 acquired, $9,915 sold for $4,747.

Intermediates cyclic (group 19-22), $2,659,841 acquired, $13,167 sold for $7,952.

Dyes (group 19-23), $1,445,303 acquired, $97,153 sold for $68,480.

Color lakes and toners (group 19-24), $2,409 acquired, $1,680 sold for $1,200.

Rubber chemicals (group 19-25), $1,059 acquired, $508 sold for $508.

Perfume and flavor materials (group 19-26), $92,180 acquired, $59 sold for $3.

Gum and wood chemicals, except acetic acid and wood alcohol (group 19-27), $84,796 acquired, $49,084 sold for $5,179.

Natural dyeing and tanning materials (group 19-28), $4,188 acquired, $1,445 sold for $1,163.

Elemental gases, except oxygen chlorine (group 19-31), $1,140 acquired, $150 sold for $80.

—Continued on page 44

RFC Surplus Chemicals Post for R.W. Hart

OPD Washington Bureau

Robert W. Hart has been appointed chief of the Materials Branch of the Office of Surplus Property of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, succeeding Winfred Scott Whiteman, who has rejoined the counsel's office of the RFC.

Mr. Hart, who will be in charge of the disposal of vast amounts of surplus chemicals, drugs and other products coming within the scope of his branch, transferred over to RFC recently from the Office of Defense Transportation where he had charge of the Review and Special Requirements Branch.

Before entering government service, his principal activity in private life was in the distribution field, primarily in theautomotive, radio supplies and home equipment fields.

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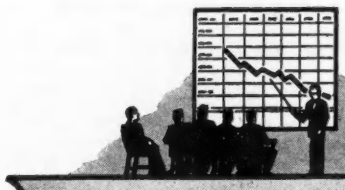

PROPERTIES OF ISOPROPYLAMINE
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Molecular Weight	59.11
Boiling Point, °C	31.9
Melting Point, °C	−101.2
Flash Point, Tag Open Cup	
°C	−26
°F	−15
Specific Gravity, 25°C/4°C	0.686
Refractive Index, 20°C	1.3763
Ionization Constant	K=5.3 x 10-4
pH of 0.1 Molar Aqueous Solution	11.57
Color	Water White

Vapor Pressure	Temp. °C	mm Hg
	10	308
	20	478
	30	718
	40	1030
	50	1500

Solubility . . . Miscible with water, alcohol, and ether

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A.P.M.A. Discusses Values Of Scientific Research

Discussion of the importance for a pharmaceutical manufacturer to maintain a definite scientific research program; awarding of the association's scroll to the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research; a review of the present patent system and the proposed legislation for compulsory licensing, together with a report on the export situation of drugs for Latin America, constituted the focal points of interest at the midyear meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, held in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, December 10 and 11.

The pharmaceutical industry is now entering a postwar era in which it is manifested that this is a period of ever more intense and increased scientific research, to create the additional new and better drugs required to satisfy the unsolved and advancing drug needs of the medical profession, in order to reach a higher state for public health, Charles Wesley Dunn, general counsel for the association, said in an address, "Scientific Research in the Pharmaceutical Industry." Mr. Dunn, in part, said:—

For these needs can only be satisfied by scientific research; there can be no question that this industry has a clear public duty to engage in such research, to the utmost practical extent; and it is too plain for argument that such research is the main road of this industry to its greatest business progress and prosperity, in the future; and if it travels that road well this industry can achieve a tremendous destiny of service and success.

I recently addressed a request to numerous pharmaceutical manufacturers (hereinafter called manufacturers), for the percentage of gross annual sales (hereinafter called sales), which they each spend for scientific research. My request referred to normal domestic sales and hence excluded sales abroad and to the government for war purposes; it also excluded any expense for other research, e.g., in the marketing field; and it further excluded all expense for the scientific control of production and other technological action unrelated to such research.

I confined that request to this percentage figure, for the following good reasons. They are: first, manufacturers are loath to disclose the dollar sum they spend for scientific research, as a rule; secondly, they customarily define the expense for such research by this percentage figure; thirdly, such a percentage figure may be used as a common denominator to compare this expense between manufacturers and with other industries; and fourthly, it may also be used to compute such expense by the pharmaceutical industry as a whole. But while all this is so it is plain that each manufacturer should actually determine his own expense for scientific research, pursuant to his own need for such research and program for it; and according to his own financial ability to pay for it. And these factors widely vary between different manufacturers.

Research Questionnaire

The manufacturers who complied with my request and reported this percentage figure number twenty-seven; they are manufacturers both in and outside this association; and they are appropriately divided into two classes, namely, larger and smaller manufacturers. Class I includes eleven larger manufacturers; four of them are among the seven largest manufacturers in the pharmaceutical industry; and altogether they are typical manufacturers in this class.

Whereas Class II includes sixteen small manufacturers; half of them are outstanding manufacturers in this class; and altogether they are likewise typical manufacturers in it. (I parenthetically add that the known range of individual annual business reaches about 50 millions, for manufacturers in the first class; and approximately two millions, for manufacturers in the second class. I also add that together they do a large part of the total annual business of this industry.) Hence these manufacturers in both classes are truly representative of the pharmaceutical industry and its best research effort; and the percentage figures they report accurately indicate what they spent for such research, as thus calculated.

These figures are for 1944, as a rule subject to incidental exception; and this statement should be taken from the standpoint that the corresponding figures for 1945 are probably higher. The annexed figures establish that the larger manufacturers spent from 1.59 to 10.75 or an average of 5.5 percent of sales for scientific research, last year; and that the smaller manufacturers then spent from 1.5 to 7.5 or an average of 4.1 percent of sales, for such research.

The figures for the larger manufacturers have the significance that such a percentage figure tends to go down as sales go up; and those for the smaller manufacturers have the significance that while their average figure is somewhat lower, it is a good figure and compares favorably with that for the larger manufacturers because they have a much greater research ability.

Spent for Research

It follows that on the basis of these figures the pharmaceutical industry as a whole spent from 1.5 to 10.75 or an average of 4.8 percent of sales for scientific research, in 1944. But these overall fig-

—*Continued on page* 42

McK.&R. Brings Suits On 'Albolene' Trademark

Alleging infringement of its trademark rights in 'Albolene,' a medicinal mineral oil, McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, has brought suit in the Supreme Court of New York State against a number of druggists charging sales of counterfeit products under the 'Albolene' label. The court was asked to restrain the defendants from continuing such substitute sales and to award damages for injury to the company's goodwill, reputation and business.

Legal action followed an investigation in which samples offered for sale as 'Albolene' were found on analysis by independent consulting chemists. to be otherwise than represented. Detection was made possible, the company said, through a patented laboratory process which makes 'Albolene' positively identifiable and it emphasized its intention of utilizing this scientific knowledge to prosecute violations of its trademark rights in a determined effort to stamp out substitute sales of spurious products as 'Albolene' wherever they occur.

Wood-Protein Feeds To Be Discussed

The production of wood protein derived from wood waste and sulphite waste liquors and its use as cattle feed will be discussed by the Northeastern Wood Utilization Council at its quarterly meeting December 26 in the University Club, Boston. Among the papers to be presented will be two on recent experiments at the University of New Hampshire on the feeding of cattle with wood protein, which indicate substantial advantages over fodder of conventional protein-bearing materials. Other papers will deal with the methods and costs of obtaining protein by wood hydrolosis and sulphite waste liquors.

Attendance will be limited to those invited. Interested parties should communicate with the secretary of the council, Edgar L. Heermance, postoffice box 1577, New Haven 6, Conn.

German Serum Production Report Made

OPD Washington Bureau

Medical investigators of the Technical Industrial Intelligency Committee, which surveyed operations at the Behringwerke of I. G. Farben in the Marburg area, expressed doubt that the Serum Production Division of this concern could ever have competed successfully in normal trade with American firms without the help of government subsidy and the benefits accrued from cartelization.

Their conclusions were contained in Report No. 234 on their studies of the plant, which was the largest producer in Germany of therapeutic antisera, vaccines and related products, made public by the Office of the Publication Board of the Department of Commerce.

Reichhold Chemical Sued By Ellis-Foster Co.

The Ellis-Foster Company, Montclair, N. J., has brought suit against Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., Detroit, Mich., in the District Court of the United States for the district of New Jersey, for infringement of U. S. Patent 2,063,542, covering rosinmaleicpolyhydric alcohol resins. An injunction and accounting are asked.

Drug Trade Conference Upholds Educational Standards

Resuming its annual meetings after a four-year lapse under the exigencies of war, the National Drug Trade Conference assembled in Washington December 7.

Eleven agenda had been offered for consideration of the representatives

Carson P. Frailey
Re-elected N.D.T.C. President

of the national professional and commercial organizations which constitute the conference. Chief among these were the educational standards of pharmacy and unity among the several divisions of drugdom. Controversy was conspicuously absent, and all the resolutions considered were adopted, although with slightly revised phrasing in some instances.

The unanimity prevailed also with respect to the annual election for officers, there being no opposition to the retention of the following for another term:—

President, Carson P. Frailey, of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, Washington.

Vice-president, Dr. Fred J. Cullen, of the Proprietary Association, Washington.

Secretary-treasurer, Ray C. Schlotterer, of the Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, 220 Fifth avenue, New York.

The representatives of the other constituted organizations on the executive committee (elected by the respective groups) are:—

American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, Ernest Little, Newark, N. J.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Robert P. Fischelis, Washington.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, E. S. Paisley, Philadelphia.

National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, P. H. Costello, Chicago.

National Association of Retail Druggists, George H. Frates, Washington.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, E. L. Newcomb, New York.

Pharmacal Education

Much of the discussion of satisfactory educational standards in pharmacy centered upon the maintenance of the four-year college prerequisite of registration and the recognition of that as a minimum requirement to enter examinations of the United States Civil Service Commission. Contributions to the consideration of those angles were made by Robert P. Fischelis, Robert L. Swain, H. Evert Kendig, George A. Moulton, Leslie D. Harrop, P. H. Costello, and Fred J. Cullen. Resolutions were presented by Mr. Fischelis and Mr. Costello. After consideration by the committee on resolutions the sentiments of the conference were expressed as follows:—

Resolved: That the United States Civil Service Commission be requested to include pharmacists on the list of positions for which formal education is prescribed, and that a successfully completed full curriculum of study leading to a bachelor's degree in pharmacy in a college or university of recognized standing be made the minimum requirement for admission to the pharmacist examination for government positions.

Resolved: That the National Drug Trade Conference take every necessary step to safeguard the higher educational program for the training of pharmacists which has been developed in the past decade. To accomplish this end, be it further

Resolved: That the National Drug Trade Conference urge that every effort be made to prevent the enactment of legislation which seeks to break down established standards of pharmaceutical education and licensure; and be it further

Resolved: That the conference reaffirm its belief that graduation from an accredited college of pharmacy with a four-year course of instruction is an absolute minimum qualification for admission to the practice of pharmacy; and be it further

Resolved: That any effort to reduce the foregoing minimum requirement is deemed by this conference to be contrary to the public interest; and be it further

Resolved: That the recognition of any course in pharmacy which is not accredited by the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education is contrary to the best interests of students desiring to qualify for licensure as pharmacists and contrary to the best interests of the public; and be it further

Resolved: That in order that G. I. pharmacy students gain the fullest advantage from their pharmaceutical education, they be urged to enroll only in schools or colleges of pharmacy accredited by the American Council for Pharmaceutical Education and in their own interest to refrain from undertaking any pharmacy courses at schools of pharmacy which are not so accredited.

In the discussion of other phases of pharmacal education stress was laid upon the necessity of providing graduate courses in the field of pharmacologic research in various ramifications of pharmaceutical chemistry, physiological chemistry, bacteriology, and related subjects in order that the demands of manufacturing and dispensing pharmacy in keeping pace with medical progress might be met. It was also stressed that the providing of

—*Continued on page* 56

D.C.A.T. Elects Altshul Chairman

Harold M. Altshul, president of Ketchum & Co., was elected chairman of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade. Other officers elected include:—

Vice-chairman, Carle M. Bigelow, of the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company; treasurer, Robert B. Magnus, vice-president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.; acting secreatry, Helen L. Booth, of New York Board of Trade. Carl M. Anderson, assistant to the president, Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., was reappointed counsel.

The retiring chairman, Guy L. Marsters, vice-president of the Norwich Pharmacal Company, was presented with a white gavel, in recognition of his services during the past year. Mr. Marsters automatically becomes a member of the section's advisory council which consists of the ex-chairmen for the past five years.

UNRRA Shipments Reported for October

OPD Washington Bureau

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration announces that during October the following supplies were shipped from the Western Hemisphere to liberated areas:—

Waxes, 6,696 tons; other soap, oils, fats, 4,195 tons; fertilizers, 907 tons; pesticides and agricultural chemicals, 137 tons; other chemicals, 352 tons; medical and sanitation supplies, 2,178 tons.

During the same month the following amounts were shipped from the Eastern Hemisphere sources to liberated areas:—

Soap, oils, fats, waxes, 8,050 tons; fertilizers, 22,932 tons; pesticides and agricultural chemicals, 898 tons; other chemicals, 72 tons; medical and sanitation supplies, 60 tons.

Reynolds Metal Leases 2 RFC Aluminum Plants

OPD Washington Bureau

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has notified the Reynolds Metals Company, New York, that it has approved the company's offer to lease the government-owned Hurricane Creek, Ark., alumina plant and the Jones Mill, Ark., aluminum reduction plant; R. S. Reynolds, company president, has announced.

These Pleasures We Prize...

- The stillness that surrounds a cold Christmas morn, when the snow is piled deep by the door.
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- Magnus, Mabee and Reynard has found many friends since 1895. We like to believe their regard is more than a matter of business.
- We know of no better way to justify their faith than by making a superior product — a policy we have followed for the past fifty years.

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Los Angeles: Braun Corp. • Seattle, Portland, Spokane: Van Waters & Rogers, Inc. • San Francisco: Braun-Knecht-Heimann-Co. • Canada: Richardson Agencies, Ltd., Toronto

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

December 14, 1945

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).			
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 gals., works	lb.	.11	—
5 and 10 gals., works	lb.	.14	—
Acetaldol (see Aldol).			
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works	lb.	.36	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.38	- .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works	lb.	.28	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.30	- .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	.29	- .31
powd., bbls.	lb.	.27	- .29
USP, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.36	- .37
kgs.	lb.	.37	- .39
powd., bbls.	lb.	.34	- .35
kgs.	lb.	.35	- .37
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	—
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms.	lb.	.49	- .67
Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07	- .08
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- .08½
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.06	- .07
Methyl (see M).			
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.60	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.75	—
5-gal. lots, works	lb.	.80	—
less than 5-gal. lots, works	lb.	.90	—
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.00	—
dms.	lb.	1.08	- 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.60	—
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.07½	—
Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls.	100 lbs.	3.38	- 3.63
50%, bbls.	100 lbs.	5.58	- 5.83
70%, bbls.	100 lbs.	6.68	- 6.93
80%, bbls.	100 lbs.	7.47	- 7.72
99.5%, bbls.	100 lbs.	9.15	- 9.40
glacial, nat., c.p., dms., works,	100 lbs.	12.50	-13.25
99.5%, bbls.	100 lbs.	9.15	- 9.40
tanks	100 lbs.	6.93	- 7.25
synth., tech., bbls., works,	100 lbs.	9.15	- 9.40
dms., works.	100 lbs.	9.25	- 9.75
tanks, works	100 lbs.	6.93	- 7.25
USP, dms., works	100 lbs.	10.50	-11.00
pure, 80%, bbls.	100 lbs.	4.41	- 4.69
36%, bbls.	100 lbs.	4.86	- 5.11
60%, bbls.	100 lbs.	7.60	- 7.85
80%, bbls.	100 lbs.	9.25	- 9.51
USP, 36%, cbys.	lb.	.08	- .10

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride).

Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb.-lot	lb.	.45	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.46	- .59
standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis	lb.	.40	- .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works	lb.	.26½	—
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).			
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.	lb.	1.20	- 1.25
tech., bbls.	lb.	.95	—
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, White).			
USP, powd., dms., kgs.	lb.	.20	- .22
Ascorbic,[1] USP, dms., 500-kilo lots	kilo.	24.50	—
25-50 kilo lots	kilo.	25.00	—
10-kilo lots	kilo.	25.35	—
5-kilo lots	kilo.	25.70	—
bots., kilo lots	kilo.	26.41	—
500 grams	kilo.	27.47	—
Battery, cbys., c.l., E works	100 lbs.	1.60	—
l.c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.95	- 2.55
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.43	—
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	.44	—
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.47	—
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up	lb.	.54	—
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up	lb.	.55	—
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.58	- .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up	lb.	.55	- .56
1,000 to 3,000 lbs.	lb.	.56	- .57
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.58	- .59
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works.	lb.	.95	—
Boric,[1] tech., 99.5% cryst. (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	ton	99.00	—
ton lots, ex whse.	ton	111.00	—
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton	116.00	—
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	ton	109.00	—
ton lots, ex whse.	ton	121.00	—
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton	126.00	—
bulk, frt. alld.	ton	95.50	—
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	ton	104.00	—
ton lots, ex whse.	ton	116.00	—
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton	121.00	—
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	ton	114.00	—
ton lots, ex whse.	ton	126.00	—
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton	131.00	—

USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 90%, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.29	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30	—
Buoener's, bbls.	lb.	1.11	—
Acid, cacodylic, bots.	lb.	13.50	-15.50
Camphoric, cns.	lb.	6.95	- 7.00
Caprylic, 99%, dms.	lb.	No stocks	
Capric, tech., ret. dms.	lb.	No stocks	
Castor oil,[1] split, ret. dms.	lb.	Nominal	
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks.,	lb.	.03	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.03½	- .04½
tanks, works	lb.	.02½	—
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l.,	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17½	- .19
Cinnamic, refd., bots.	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Citric, anhyd., gran., dms., c.l.	lb.	.22½	—
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't,	lb.	.23	—
smaller lots	lb.	.23½	- .26½
kgs.	lb.	.24	—
USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.,	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't,	lb.	.20½	—
smaller lots, bbls.	lb.	.21	—
dms.	lb.	.23	- .24
kgs.	lb.	.21½	—
powdered citric acid, ½c. higher.			
Cleve's, bbls.	lb.	.65	—
Coconut oil,[1] dist., dms.	lb.	.17½	- .19½
Corn oil, s.l.,[1] dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.12	—
Cottonseed oil,[1] s.d., ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	.12	- .13
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11¼	- .12¾
Cresylic,[2] dom. coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works,	frt. equald.	gal.	.81 — —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.83	— —
tanks	gal.	.75	— —
Petroleum, heavy grade (200°-298°), dms., 20, Cal. ref.	gal.	.490	—
Sewaren, N. J., ref.	gal.	.616	—
1-19, Cal. ref.	gal.	.510	—
Sewaren, N. J., ref.	gal.	.636	—
tanks, dlvd.	gal.	.586	—
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref.	gal.	.690	—
medium grade (220°-246°), dms., 20, Cal. ref.	gal.	.50	—
Sewaren, N. J., ref.	gal.	.636	—
1-19, Cal. ref.	gal.	.570	—
Sewaren, N. J., ref.	gal.	.636	—
tanks, dlvd.	gal.	.646	—
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, wks.	lb.	.25	—
Dichlorophenyoxyacetic, cns., dms., works	lb.	No stocks	
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).			
F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).			
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., wks.	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10½	- .11
90%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.11	- .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms.	lb.	.27	- .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls.	lb.	1.27	- 1.30
fib. dms.	lb.	1.32	—
technical, bbls.	lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Gamma, bbls.	lb.	.86	—
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls.	lb.	.12	—
dmjn.	lb.	.21	- .23
kgs.	lb.	.14	- .15
Glutamic hydrochloride, dms.	lb.	2.00	- 2.40
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).			
H, bbls.	lb.	.43½	- .45
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.	lb.	2.42	- 2.44
5-lb. bots.	lb.	2.57	—
57%, bots.	lb.	2.90	—
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E.	lb.	.48	—
tech., 48%, cbys., same basis.	lb.	.45	—
34%, cbys.	lb.	.35	- .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, Muriatic).			
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works	lb.	.80	- 1.00
NF, dilute, 2%, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	.30	- .34
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., wks.	lb.	.19	- .19½
tanks, works	lb.	.16	—
30%, rubber dms., works	lb.	.08	- .09
48%, rubber dms., works	lb.	.12	—
52%, rubber dms., works	lb.	.12½	—
60%, rubber dms., works	lb.	.13½	—
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.	lb.	.08	- .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila.	lb.	.084	—
tanks, works, acid basis.	lb.	.08¼	—
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns.	lb.	.75	- .77
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more	lb.	.12½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.13	- .13½
80%, bbls., 5 or less	lb.	.24¼	- .24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys., 20 or more	lb.	.14¼	—
10 or less	lb.	.14¾	- .15¼
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or less	lb.	.26	- .26¼
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.15	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	4.15	—
44%, bbls., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	6.30	—
l.c.l., bbls., works	100 lbs.	6.55	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	7.55	—
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.90	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.15	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	5.15	—
44%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.30	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.55	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	8.55	—
USP XII, 85%, cbys.	lb.	.54	- .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.	lb.	.52	- .55
Lauric, dist., 95, dms.	lb.	.26	—
Laurent's, bbls.	lb.	.45	—
Linseed oil,[1,7] light, dms.	lb.	.21½	- .22
Acid, maleic, powd., dms.	lb.	.30	—
Anhydride (see M).			
Malic, powd., kgs.	lb.	.47	—
Mandelic, USP, dms., 1,000 lbs. lots	lb.	2.03	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.10	- 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit	lb.	.05	- .06
sulphuric unit	lb.	.0085	- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works	lb.	.95	- 1.10
Monochloracetic, tech., flakes, 96-97%, dms.	lb.	.16½	—
purified, flake, 99%, dms.	lb.	.20	—
Monosulphonic, bbls.	lb.	1.50	—
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.50	—
l.c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.75	- 2.45
tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.05	—
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.75	—
tanks, E. works	ton.	22.00	—
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	2.25	—
tanks, E. works	ton.	32.00	—
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra	lb.	.08	—
6-lb. bots., extra	lb.	.10	—
dealers, cbys. extra	lb.	.06½	—
6-lb. bots., extra	lb.	.08½	—
Myristic, dist., dms.	lb.	No stocks	
Naphthenic, 210-220 acidity, dms., extra, works	lb.	.10¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.09	—
230-245 acidity, dms., extra, works	lb.	.12¾	—
tanks, c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
Nicotinic, USP, dms.	kilo.	7.00	- 7.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide)			
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	5.00	—
l.c.l., 25, E., works	100 lbs.	5.25	—
10 to 24, works	100 lbs.	5.35	—
1 to 9, works	100 lbs.	5.95	—
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	5.50	—
Western works	100 lbs.	5.75	—
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	6.00	—
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	6.50	—
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra	lb.	.13	—
7-lb. bots., cs., extra	lb.	.15	—
dealers, cbys. extra	lb.	.11¼	—
7-lb. bots., cs., extra	lb.	.13½	—
Oleic (see Oil, red).			
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).			
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.11¼	—
10,000 lbs.	lb.	.11½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.12¼	—
Palm oil,[3] white, dist., dms.	lb.	No stocks	
tanks	lb.	No stocks	
Para-aminobenzoic, cns.	lb.	1.40	—
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.	lb.	.72	—
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works	lb.	.80	—
Peanut oil,[1] s.d., tanks, works,	lb.	.11¼	—
Phenylacetic, bots.	lb.	1.65	- 1.85
Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.00	- 4.25
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.35	- 4.60
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.,	100 lbs.	5.25	- 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area	100 lbs.	4.00	—
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.75	- 5.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	5.10	- 5.35
l.c.l., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	7.00	- 9.50
tanks, works, frt. equald.,	100 lbs	4.00	- 4.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area	100 lbs.	4.75	—
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.	lb.	.10½	—
10 cbys. to c.l.	lb.	.11½	—
2 to 9 cbys.	lb.	.12	—
single cbys.	lb.	.13	—
70-lb. cbys.	lb.	.10½	—
25 cbys. to c.l.	lb.	.11½	—
5 to 24 cbys.	lb.	.12	—
1 to 4 cbys.	lb.	.13	—
dilut., 10%, cbys., djns.	lb.	.07	- .07½
Picramic, kgs.	lb.	.65	- .70
Picric, bbls.	lb.	.35	—
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, dms., works.	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18½	—
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.	lb.	1.45	- 2.03
USP, cryst., dms.	lb.	2.10	- 2.15
resub., dms.	lb.	2.60	- 2.65
Pyroligneous, dms., dlvd. E.	gal.	.30	—
Ricinoleic, com'l split (see Acid, castor oil, split).			
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.26	—
100 lbs. to c.l.	lb.	.33	—
smaller lots	lb.	.34	- .42
USP, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.28	—
100 lbs. to c.l.	lb.	.35	—
smaller lots	lb.	.36	- .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., works	lb.	.55	- .57
Soybean oil,[1] s.d., dms., works.	lb.	.11¼	- .16½
tanks, works	lb.	.11	- .15¾
Stearic,[1] double pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. Rockies	lb.	.15¾	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.16¾	—
Texas and Okla., dlvd.,	lb.	.16¾	—
single pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.15¾	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.19¾	—
Texas and Okla., dlvd.,	lb.	.16¾	—
triple pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.18¾	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.19¾	—
Texas and Okla., dlvd.,	lb.	.19¼	—

Stearic acid l.c.l. prices are:—Ton lots, ½c. per lb. higher; less than ton lots, 1c. higher.

Succinic, bbls.	lb.	.75	—
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., wks.	lb.	1.60	- 1.65
tech., dms., works	lb.	.17	—
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.25	—
l.c.l.	lb.	1.50	- 2.20
tanks, E. works	ton.	13.00	—
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.80	—
tanks, E. works	ton.	16.50	—
96°, tanks, works	ton.	17.50	—
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra	lb.	.02	—
9-lb. bots., cs. extra	lb.	.10	—
dealers, cbys. extra	lb.	.04½	—
9-lb. bots., cs. extra	lb.	.08¾	—
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works,	ton.	19.00	—
Acid, tannic, tech., bbls., dms.	lb.	.71	- .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.33	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.35	- 1.38
powder, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.13	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.15	—
Tartaric,[7] USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.70½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.71	—
kgs.	lb.	.71½	—
Thioglycolic, highly purified, bbls., cbys., basis 100%	lb.	3.50	- 7.00
Tobias, bbls.	lb.	.55	- .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.	lb.	2.00	- 2.30
Tungstic, CP, 100-lb. pkgs.	lb.	2.94	- 3.10
pure, 100-lb. kgs.	lb.	2.86	—
Aconite leaves, bls.	lb.	1.10	- 1.40
Root, bls.	lb.	1.35	- 1.40
Aconitine, amorph., bots.	oz.	23.00	-25.00
15-gr. vials	vial	1.00	—
cryst., bots.	oz.	42.00	-45.00
15-gr. vials	vial	1.00	—
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.32½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	- .41
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.39	—
Adeps lanae,[1] USP, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.33	- .34
pharmaceutical, dms., wks.	lb.	.32	- .33
Agar	lb.	3.50	—
San Diego, Cal.	lb.	3.00	—
Agaric, white, bls.	lb.	3.75	- 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).			
light, dms., Chicago	lb.	.65	- .70
egg, edible,[1,7] powd., bbls.	lb.	2.09	- 2.17
granular, cryst., bbls.	lb.	2.04	- 2.12
tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	1.40	- 1.55
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21½	—
tankcars, dlvd.	lb.	.20	—
Amyl ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.141	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.151	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.131	—
(see also Fusel oil, ref.).			
Benzyl, cns.	lb.	.70	- .75
dms.	lb.	.65	—
Butyl, normal,[1] ferment., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.1930	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.1960	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.1830	—
tankwagons, frt. alld.	lb.	.1880	—
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.1950	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.2000	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.1850	—
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.11¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.12¼	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.10¾	—

Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.093	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.083	—
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l.	lb.	.125	—
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.13	—
tanks	lb.	.11	—
Capryl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16	—
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.75	- 1.80
smaller lots	lb.	1.90	- 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.	lb.	3.00	- 3.55
Denatured,[1,7] CD14, dms., c.l., works, E.	gal.	.613	—
l.c.l., works, E.	gal.	.633	- .638
tanks, E., dlvd.	gal.	.543	—

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works	gal.	.632	—
l.c.l., works, E.	lb.	.632	- .633
tanks, E. works	gal.	.542	—

Anhydrous 5c. per gal. higher.

SD2B, dms., c.l., wks., E.	gal.	.63½	—
l.c.l., works, E.	gal.	.63½	- .63¼
tanks, E. works	gal.	.53½	—
SD23G, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.652	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.672	—
tanks, works	lb.	.583	—
SD23H, dms., c.l.	gal.	.61	—
l.c.l., works, E.	gal.	.63	- .64½
tanks, E. works	gal.	.54	—
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works.	gal.	.69	—
l.c.l., works, E.	gal.	.66½	- .68¼
tanks, E. works	gal.	.55	—

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E.	gal.	.63	—
l.c.l., works, E.	gal.	.65	- .68
tanks, E. works	gal.	.56	—

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½	- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12	- .15
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.10½	- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11	- .13½
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½	- .14
tanks, dlvd.	lb	.10	- .12½

Controls on Materials

Applications of WPB, OPA and WFA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling

[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)

[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)

[4]—General Preference Order (M order)

[5]—Conservation Order (M order)

[6]—Allocation

[7]—War Food Order

Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l., works..gal.17.72½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal.17.76 -17.79
tanks .....gal.17.05½- —
absolute, dms., c.l., works.gal.18.67½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal.18.71 -18.74
tanks .....gal.18.60½- —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works..lb. .0660- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[6] refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., divd..gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .41 - —
tanks, divd.....gal. .31½- —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., divd.. gal. .41¼- —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .44½- —
tanks, divd.....gal. .35 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.35
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis. lb. .60 - .65
Propyl, normal, dms., works, gal. .67 - —
smaller containers, works, gal. .82 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .60 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50 - —
Aldol,[6] dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Algarobilla,[1] c.l., ex dock..... long-ton.67.50 - —
Algarobilla price based on ocean frt. at $12 insurance per long ton.
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works..lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., divd....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .12½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. No stocks
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .48 - .49
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .43 - .44
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 4.80 - 4.90
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .32½- .33½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks..gal. .80½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .91½- —
tanks, works.....gal. .80½- —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .1340- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1350- —
tanks, works.....lb. .1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls...lb. .55 - .60
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs.....lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
Alum, potash, powd., bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .13
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, classified grade, ground, kgs., works..lb. .35 - .37
top grade, ground, kgs., works. lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works..lb. .10½- .44
Acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., divd..lb. .10½- .11
20%, bbls., divd.....lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09 - .11
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .08¾
solution, 32 deg., cryst., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Formate, solution, 12-30° Be, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .024 - .031
l.c.l., works.....lb. .035 - .040
light, bgs., divd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., divd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide, gel, tech., min. 15% Al (OH)₃ dms., 10,000 lbs. or or more, f.o.b. ship't point. lb. .02 - .02¼
ton lots, same basis..lb. .03½- .03¾
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .03¾- .04
conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
conc., 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. 19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms.....lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Naphthenate,[6] 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .19¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .18½- —
Stearate, precip., cts., c.l....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Alumina hydrate).
Aluminum, 96-99%,[3] c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - .16
Paste, lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms..lb. .34 - .39
ink, 125-lb. dms.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms.....lb. .28 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra, fine, 100-lb. dms.....lb. .96 - —
litho, 150-lb. dms.....lb. .87 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms...lb. .80 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dms..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., dms....lb. .96 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dms.. lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 2c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

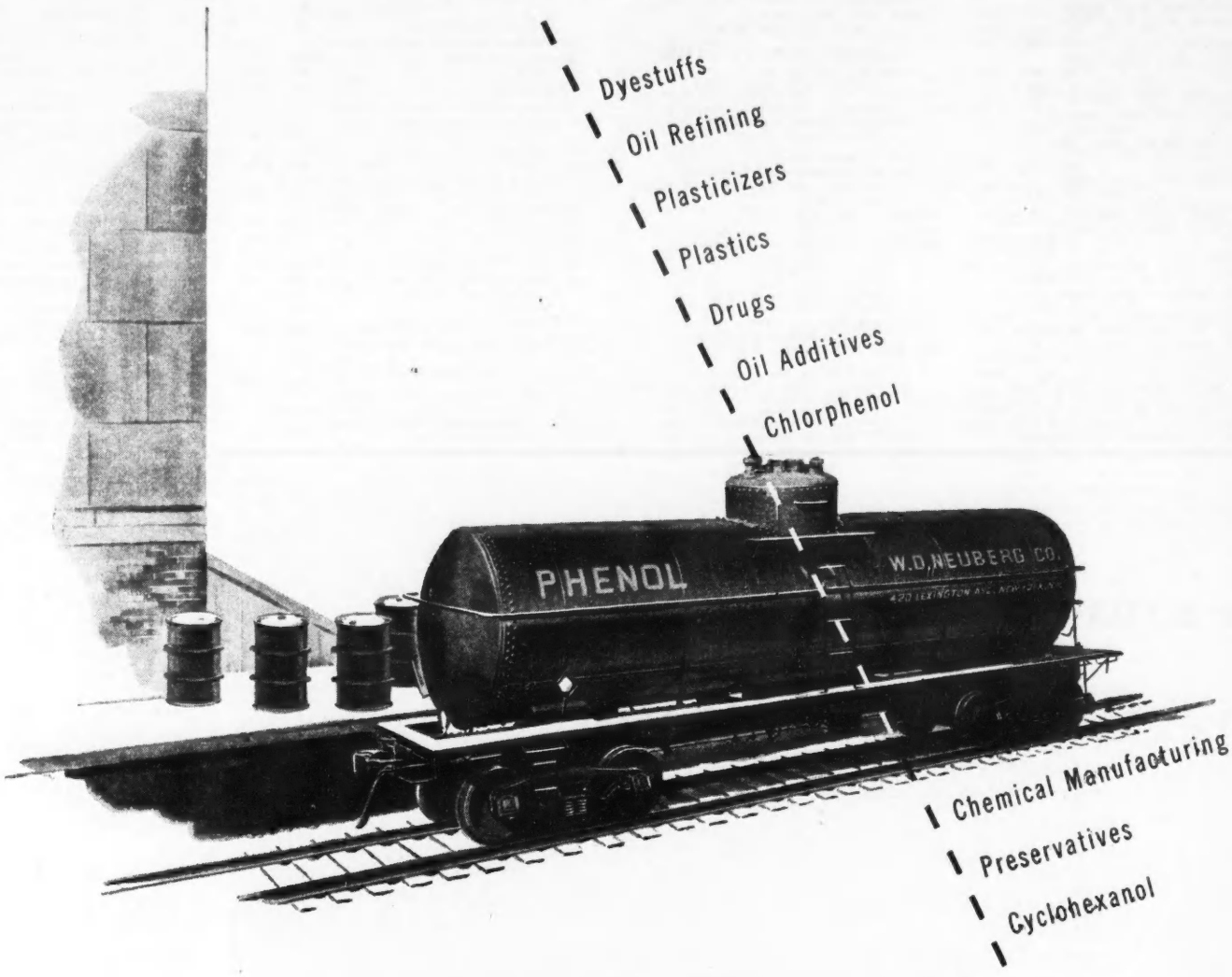
Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 8.75 -12.00
Aminoethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .38 - .39
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.....lb. 4.30 - 4.40
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald. ton.69.00 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .14½- —
refrigeration, tanks, works.... ton.69.00 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03¾- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). ton.65.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., up, frt. alld...lb. .42 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld...lb. .44 - .47
Biborate, gran., bbls., N. Y. or Chi..lb. .1515- —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l.....lb. .0564- —
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1000- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1120- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
dms. .....lb. .29 - —
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms...lb. .06¼- .06¾
cns. .....lb. .14½- .17½
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs.. lb. .18 - .19
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride,[6] bbls.....lb. No stocks
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.37
jars .....lb. 1.30 - 1.42
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.85 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs..lb. 1.20 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1,6] fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate, bgs., c.l., shipping point.....ton.50.00 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.46.00 - —
tech., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Nitrate-limestone,[6] 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va...ton.52.50 - —
Oleate, dms. .....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls.....lb. .22 - —
dms. .....lb. .23 - .30
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. No stocks
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .29½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .39 - .41
tech., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs....lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .14 - —
paste, dms. .....lb. .06¾- —
Sulphamate, bbls., works....lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] bulk, inland producing areas..ton.28.50 - —
Atlantic coast ports.....ton.29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .06 - —
dms., works.....lb. .08 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .09 - —
dms., works.....lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls.....lb. .25 - —
jars .....lb. .27 - —
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.75
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate,[6] ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., divd..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .27½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .22 - —
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Amyl ether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .095- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .085- —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .63 - .65
Anethol, com'l, dms., works..lb. .697 - .662
NF, dms.....lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Angelica dom. atropurpurea root, bls..lb. 1.60 - 1.85
imported, natural, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld....lb. .10½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Bulgarian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Chinese, star, bgs., futures, lb. .41 - .42
Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .32½- .33½
Syrian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Annatto, paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .09
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
80%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.9%, bbls....lb. .70 - —

Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1] bulk, c.l., works....lb. .14½- .17½
Needle,[1,6] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs..lb. .16½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs.....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[1,6] ceramic grade, bgs., c.l..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
paint grade, bgs., c.l.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- —
Salt,[1,6] 65%, bgs., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide,[1,6] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.20 -23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .23 - .24
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots.oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols,[7] min. 70%, bgs., shipment port, 100 kilos, 100% purity. kilo.80.00 -82.00
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls...lb. .10½- .11
Arsenic, chloride (arsenous), bots. lb. 1.85 - —
Metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous, and Arsenic, white).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y., fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 3D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cana. mines. ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis..ton.44.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis..ton.33.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J..lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.41.40 - —
Cuba A, bulk, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.66.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.56.00 - —
Egyptian .....ton. No stocks
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340° F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.00 -32.00
270-295° fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300-320° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., works..lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, refd., dms., Tampico, Mex. metric ton.27.50 - —
South American, refd., dms., c.l., N. J. refy..ton.22.00 -23.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.24.00 -25.00
tanks, same basis.....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 7.85 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 5.75 - 6.15

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Barbasco root,[3] (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms.....oz. 3.50 - 3.60
Sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Barium carbonate, natural, 90% through 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 -70.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -75.00
precip., bbls., c.l., works..ton.65.00 -75.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.70.00 -80.00
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .27½- .31
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst.,[6] bgs., c.l., works, ton.73.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.78.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .16 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .09¾- .11¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - .11½
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .14
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .13 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.ton.25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines..ton. 6.50 - —
Bauxite bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Root, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works, ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - 1.10
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .50
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, ens.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .30½- .32
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —

Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., ens.....lb. .70 - .85
dms. .....lb. .65 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, f.f.c., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloride, cbys., frt. equal..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, ens.....lb. 4.00 - 4.35
Formate, ens.....lb. 2.70 - 2.75
Propionate, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 2.45
Silicylate, bots.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Benzylisoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .35 - .36
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works....lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.65 - —
95%, dms., works.....lb. 2.05 - —
98.90%, works.....lb. 2.20 - —
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .43 - .44
Bismuth chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.90
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. .....lb. 1.36 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., dms., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.81 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms., bots., cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 1.59 - 1.64
fib. dms.....lb. 2.79 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 2.78 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.55
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
fib. dms.....lb. 4.10 - 4.20
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.25
bots. .....lb. 1.29 - 1.30
Subsalicylate, USP, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. 2.54 - 2.60
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.74
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[3] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .13 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .06½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.
Carbon, channel, compressed, beads, bulk, c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .055 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
divd. or whse.....lb. .062- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., divd. or whse..lb. .067 - —
Furnace, HMF, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .07¾- —
SRF, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .08½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .09 - —
Thermatonic, bgs., c.l., works, Le..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., whse. Trenton, N. J. lb. .04½- —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .33½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs .....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes (see Dyes)
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Black Indian hemp root, bls...lb. .50 - .55
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l. works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[3] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.60
Blood,[1,7] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., Chicago.....lb. .16 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.75 - —
Toner, bbls., same basis....lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis...lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis...lb. .32 - —
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine)
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.50 - 2.75
80%, bbls., same basis...lb. 2.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.50 - 4.70



PHENOL

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Chemicals

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TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324
CABLE "WILNEUBERG"

Blue iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian, and Soda).
Milori, bbls., same basis....lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic .....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis. lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis.lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine,[4] cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis. lb. .23 - .27
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .13
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls., lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.63 - —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet, toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —
Blue dry colors, divd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blue mass, NF, cns., tube....lb. 1.58 - 1.75
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.61 - 1.75
Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone,[7] raw, bulk, Chicago...ton.57.00 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.35.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works.. ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.48.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.50.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammonia., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.36.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip.).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. No stocks
Borax,[2] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.

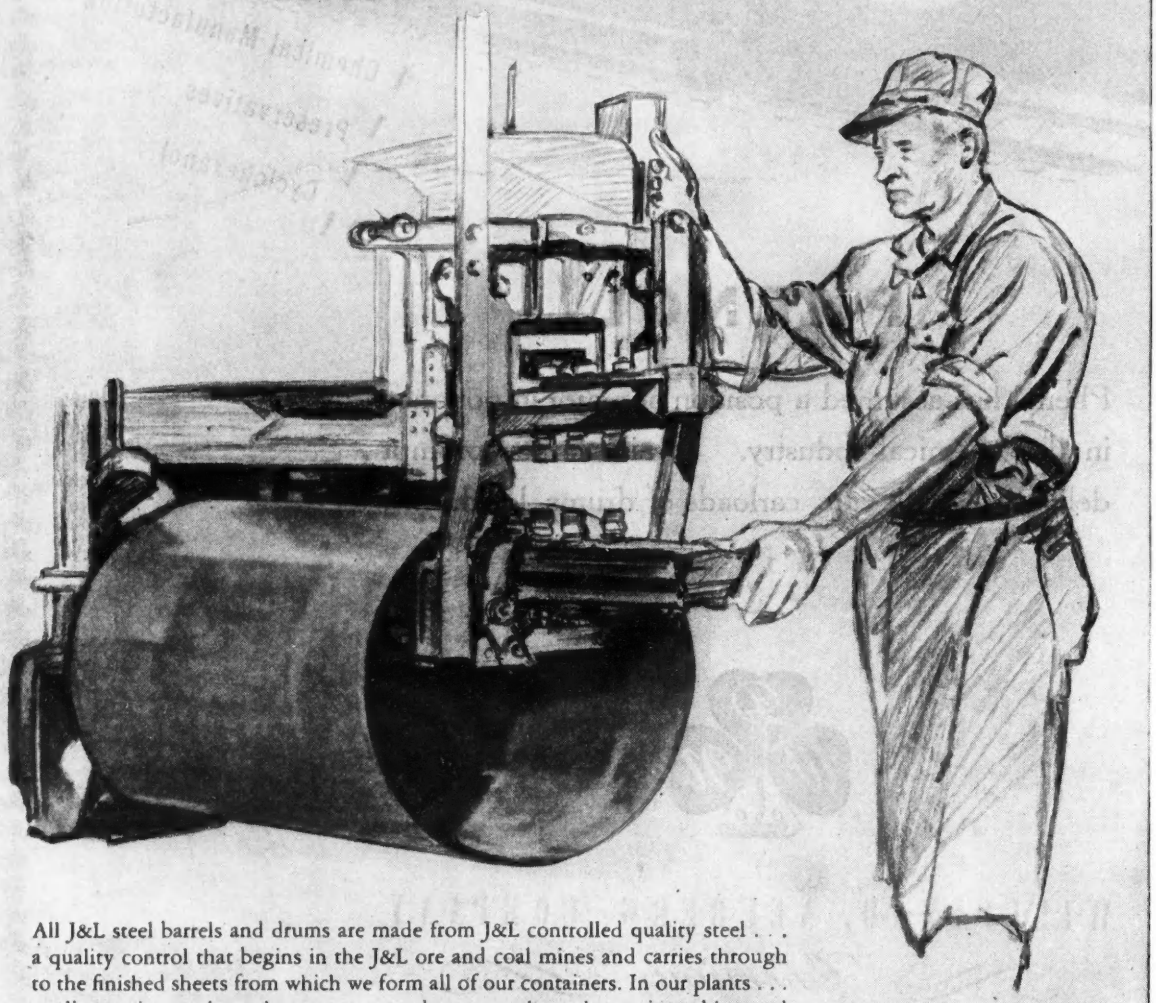
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .28 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 5.20 - 5.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works. lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Bromotop, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Brown, iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
pcwdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .03¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works. lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .08 - .10

Brown, umber, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¼- —
Italian-type, bbls., works.lb. .04¾- —
Turkey-type, bbls., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05½- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0585- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
ex car, Los Angeles..lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse, Los Angeles. lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works..lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., works.....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .83 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .70
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .08 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3. gal. .03½- —
Butyl acetate, normal,[1] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1910- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1760- —
tankwagon, same basis.lb. .1810- —
other production dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
secondary,[1] dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .26½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- .25½
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., divd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks, divd.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31½- —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide, bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
jars .....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cns. .....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1] ingots or sticks, divd.lb. .90 - —
pat. shapes, cs., divd.....lb. .95 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 2.80 - 2.85
smaller lots.....lb. 2.95 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.05
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.45
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.57
Calabar beans, bgs., futures, lb. .60 - .65
Calamus root, natural, dom., bls. lb. .40 - .45
Calciferol, in corn oil, dms., 10,000 units or more, works, unit. .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 units, works, unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 units, works, unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., divd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., whse., wks., frt. alld..lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1] dms., c.l., works.ton.50.00 - —
divd. .....ton.87.00 -90.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., divd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., divd.....ton.28.50 -45.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton. 7.50 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., divd. ton.18.00 -24.50
l.c.l., divd.....ton.28.00 -44.50
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; minimum prices are for spot delivery. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums, $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
Cyanide, dms., delivered E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .40
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .59
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glutamate, kgs..... .....lb. 1.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, edible, dms.....lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, dms..lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .19 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works.....lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.40 -18.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0325- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .0345- .0360
Resinate, precip., 5.2% Ca, 100-lb dms lb. .15½- —
Silicate, hydrated, c.l., bgs., works..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03 - —

THE BETTER THE STEEL—
THE BETTER THE DRUM



All J&L steel barrels and drums are made from J&L controlled quality steel . . . a quality control that begins in the J&L ore and coal mines and carries through to the finished sheets from which we form all of our containers. In our plants . . . quality carries on through every stage and step . . . through care in making and rigid inspection. Every J&L drum and barrel you buy can trace its history right back to original material and sources. It is a pedigreed product. It is made to serve you and serve you well. We invite your inquiries and your orders.

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J & L STEEL BARREL COMPANY
A SUBSIDIARY OF JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION
PITTSBURGH 30, PA.

PLANTS:
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NO. KANSAS CITY, MO. • PHILADELPHIA, PA. • PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS • ST. LOUIS, MO.

J&L STEEL

Calcium stearate, precip., ctn., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Calcium, sulphocarbolate, bbls.lb. .49 - .50
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms. lb. .13¼- .19½
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.50
fine particle size, works.. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Calomel,[6] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.44 - 2.45
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks
synth.,[4] tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½ - —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .48 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .83 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84 - —
Camphor, monobromated, dms.lb. 3.20 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides.....lb. No stocks
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsicum oleoresin, USP VII, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] California, Dutch type..lb. .68 - .80
Canadian, bgs.....lb. .68 - .69
Danish, bgs., futures.....lb. .65 - .66
Dutch, bgs., futures.....lb. .69 - .70
Morocco, dewhiskered, futures, bgs..lb. .67 - .68
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs..lb. No stocks
Syrian, dewhiskered, futures, bgs..lb. .68 - .69
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .21½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - 06
Tetrachloride,[1] c.p., dms., c.l lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., Zone 2, 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l. gal. .88 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l..gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —
USP, cbys.....lb. .17 - .19

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans. 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, bold, cs., lb. 1.50 - 1.60
medium, cs.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
decorticated, Guatemala, cs..lb. .98 - .99
India, cs.....lb. .96 - .97
green, bgs.....lb. .83 - .85
Carotene, cryst., 1,350,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .50 - —
research grade (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, dlvd..gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd.....gram. 2.90 - —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 USP units per gm., bots., works. lb.37.80 - —
50,000 USP units per gm., bots., works..lb. 8.43 - —
dms., works.....lb. 7.68 - —
8,800 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .55 - —
dms., works..1,000,000 units. .50 - —
3,300 USP units per gm., dms., works..lb. .66 - .71
Carvol, bots.....lb.22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk...lb. .43 - .45
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
Casein,[1] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 100 or more, ship't point..lb. .24 - —
20 to 99, same basis....lb. .24½- —
less than 20, same basis. lb. .24¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 or more, same basis..lb. .25½- —
20 to 99, same basis....lb. .25¾- —
less than 20.....lb. .26¼- —
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .24 - —
rennet-precip., unground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .26½- .28½
Cassia,[1,7] China, buds, bgs., futures..lb. .46 - .47
rolls, selected, cs., futures, lb. .47 - .48
extra select, broken, bls., futures..lb. .46 - .47
Cassia fistula, bakts.....lb. .26 - .28
Castor beans,[7] bgs., Brazilian ports..long ton.66.00 -67.00
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works..... unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.00 -13.00
synth, bots.....lb.10.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.90 - —
resublimed, works, frt. alld., dms..lb. 3.25 - —
Catnep, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Celery seed,[1] French, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis.lb. .35 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5%) butyryl content, 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld...lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs. works....lb. .48 - —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 50 lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.. lb. .44 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .45 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .46 - —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities.
Acetate-propionate, flake, high (31.5% propionyl content), 50-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .48 - —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities.
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more. lb .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works.lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetic, dentifrice, and drug, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02⅞- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.82.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungarian type, cs. lb. .52 - .53
Roman, bls., futures.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., works..ton.31.25 - —
bur. bgs., ret., c.l., works. ton.31.00 -33.75
briquets, bulk, c.l., works... ton.35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 -41.00
granular, all grades, bgs., incl., works..ton.44.00 - —
screenings, bur. bgs., ret., c.l., works..ton.23.65 - —
Pinewood,[1] lump, bgs., c.l., Southern shipping points... ton.20.00 - —
granular, powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.30.20 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
l.c.l., works.....ton.41.00 - —
Chestnut extract,[1,6] standard 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..200 lbs. 3.22 - 3.55
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.47 - 3.80
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 2.63 - 2.95
powdered, 65% tannin, bags extra, c.l., works.100 lbs. 7.46 - 8.22
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.21 - 9.07
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.56
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks.,l.c.l., ex whse.ton.41.00 -
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .93 - .98
dms. .....lb. .90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works.lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l....lb. .05½- —
contracts .....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, wks., frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1 wks., frt. equald.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chloropicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyl.. 100-lb. cyls., same basis...lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms.lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 23% Cr., bbls., works..lb. .32 - .34
ton lots, works.....lb. .30 - .32
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.....lb. .07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06½- —
Fluoride, bbls., wks.....lb. .24 - .27
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bots.....lb. 6.02 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs..lb. 1.20 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Sulphate, NF, cns.. 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
large, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms..lb. 3.70 - 3.80
standard, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms...lb. .85 - .95
Cinnamon,[1,7] Ceylon, O, bls., fu- tures..lb. .5202- —
OO, bls., futures.....lb. .5320- —
OOO, bls., futures.....lb. .5407- —
OOOO, bls., futures.....lb. .5494- —
No. 1, bls., futures.....lb. .5145- —
2, bls., futures.....lb. .5058- —
3, bls., futures.....lb. .4968- —
4, bls., futures.....lb. .4868- —

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MAGNESIUM METAL POWDER High Purity

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Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 4.50 - 6.50
Citrine ointment, jars.....lb. .95 - 1.15
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 6.75
Clove,[1] Madagascar, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
futures, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Zanzibar, bls.....lb. .17¼- .17⅝
futures, bls.....lb. .17 - .17½
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs...lb. .60 - .65
imported, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works...dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .63¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.56 - —
feed grade, 23% Co, kgs...lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs...lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms....lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8¼%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.....lb. 1.64 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, 100-lb. dms..lb. .33½- —
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co, 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Cobalt sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs....lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland or New York.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, ons..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .46 - .47
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .47 - .48
Cocoa butter,[1,7] bulk, ship. pt..lb. .25 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. No prices
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
blue, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19½- .20½
cns.....lb. .28 - .29½
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns.....lb. .26 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .16½- .17
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .15
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns....lb. No stocks
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works..lb. .25½- —
smaller containers, wks...lb. .27 - —
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .19½- .20½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½
Naphthenate, 6%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - .17
Nitrate,[1] tech., cryst., bbls..lb. .19¼- .20¼
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .26½
Copper oxide, black, bbls., works, lb. .19 - .20
red, com'l, bbls., works....lb. .21 - .24½
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs...lb. .17 - .20
Resinate, precip., 8.8% Cu, 125-lb. dms..lb. .13½- .16
Sulphate,[1] 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 700 to 36,000 lbs.. 100 lbs. 5.09 - 5.89
monohydrated, bgs., in dms., 36,000-lb. lots, dlvd.100 lbs. 10.20 - —
smaller lots, dlvd..100 lbs. 10.95 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.20
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 9.95 -10.20
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 14.00 - —
Copra,[7] Coast, ship't.....lb. No prices
Coriander[1] seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11½
Corn silk, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.905 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.825 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 4.221 - —
43°, bbls., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 4.271 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[6] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.07 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.92 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Cottonseed hull ash, 22-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.20 - —
Meal,[1,7] 41% protein, bulk, Memphis, c.l..ton. 45.00 -49.75
Coumarin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more.. lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 - .81
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs., lb. .58 - .58½
imported, bbls.....lb. .50 - .55
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys., lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Coaltar (see Cresol).
Oil,[3] coaltar, crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- —
refined, dms., c.l., works, gal. .247 - .252
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .26 - .35
tanks, same basis....gal. .18 - .18½
solution, tanks, works....gal. .141 - —
Wood, beech, bots., cbys....lb. .85 - 1.04
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .26 - —
Cresol,[3,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¾- .11¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10¾
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, l.c.l., 55 and 110-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.. lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.50 - 9.75
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .40 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .32 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. No stocks
powd., cs.....lb. No stocks
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. .85 - .86
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Cutch, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cyanamid,[3] fertilizer mixing grades, guaranteed, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk, unit-ton. 1.63½- —
21% N., pulv., bgs., same basis..unit-ton. 1.82½- —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Cyclohexanol, 98 - 100%, dms., works..lb. .21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 97½% min., dms., c.l., works..lb. .30 - .33
tech., dms., c.l., works....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .29 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd., gal. .27 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
DDT, fiber, dms., c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .50 - —
tins, smaller lots, works..lb. .53 - .60
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .25 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. .34 - .38
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton. 34.25 - —
Degras,[1] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls....lb. .28 - .30
over 2% ffa, bbls.....lb. .26½- .28½
Derris root (see Cube root).
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l.. 100 lbs. 5.29 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.93 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.39 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 5.03 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 5.04 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.68 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.14 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.78 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.97 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.61 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.07 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.71 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- .11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grades, bots..lb. 5.50 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots..... 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works.....lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether)
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific coast. ton. 22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton. 55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 85.00 -90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2270- .2900
1-gal., cns., works.....gal. .2470- .3109
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .1720- .2359
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1770- .2409
tanks, works.....lb. .1620- .2259
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .4800- .5075
l.c.l., works.....lb. .4950- .5125
tanks, works.....lb. .4600- .4975
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .92 - 1.09
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .69 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT)
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald with So. Charleston..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Diethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22½- —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 90%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .2025- .2120
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2075- .2170
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1925- .2069
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works.lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .40 - —

how chemistry's war-born progress affects

Never before have such profound changes taken place in chemical industry—with so few details generally publicized—as in the war years just past.

New techniques, new materials, new equipment, whole new chemical industries have sprung into being. Much has happened which, for security reasons, could not be revealed until now.

Here is your opportunity to see and hear how peacetime applications of war-born changes may affect your plants, your markets, your profits. It's the 20th Exposition of Chemical Industries, which will be held at Grand Central Palace in New York City, February 25—March 2, 1946.

What you will see at the exhibits, what you can learn there by talking with exhibitors' technical representatives, may shape your thought and actions for months to come.

For every chemist, chemical engineer, and production head throughout industry, this year's Exposition is—more than ever before—a "must". No executive responsible for the future of any business depending on chemical process, in his own or customers' plants, can afford to pass it up.

Attendance will pay you well. Be there with your associates!

20TH EXPOSITION OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES
FEB. 25 - MAR. 2
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
NEW YORK CITY

507

Management of International Exposition Co.

Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .3- - .32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms., works or N.Y. met.lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers, same basis lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Diliseed, natural cleaned, bgs., lb. No stocks
decorticated, bgs.....lb. .13 - .13½
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .09½- .09¾
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .17¾- —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .05 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., ton lots, divd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, divd.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene,[1] destructive dist., dms., divd. E..gal. .55 - .56
tanks, divd. E.....gal. .45 - —
steam-dist., dms., divd. E..gal. .56 - .58
tanks, divd. E.....gal. .52 - .53
Diphenyl,[6] bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .48 - .50
dms. .....lb. .43 - .45
Diphenylamine, bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons.lb. .30 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Divi-divi,[1,6] 42% tannin, c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock..ton.67.00 - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls.lb. .30 - .35
imp., NF, cut, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls..lb. .10 - .11
Dover's powder, USP, cns....lb. No stocks
Dragon's blood, drops, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
reeds, cs.....lb. No stocks
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics), 5-lb. lots—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.13.00 - —
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns....lb.13.00 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb.17.00 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb.27.00 - —
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.80 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.55 - —
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.05 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb.17.00 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.50 - —
No. 32, cns.....lb. 4.05 - —
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns..lb. 3.00 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 2.55 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb. 2.55 - —
No. 5, cns.....lb. 3.05 - —
No. 6, cns.....lb. 3.05 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics)—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 3.35 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns....lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
No. 6, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 5, cns....lb. 3.35 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
Red, D&C, No. 5, cns.....lb. 2.35 - —
No. 17, cns.....lb. 3.35 - —
No. 18, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
No. 22, cns.....lb. 3.35 - —
No. 33, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns....lb. 3.35 - —
No. 8, cns.....lb. 3.35 - —
No. 11, cns.....lb.10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics)—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb.21.35 - —
No. 8, cns.....lb. 7.35 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
No. 13, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 3.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—
36 Chrome yellow, 2G...lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[6].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
290 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
320 Direct fast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
345 Chyrophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN. lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .60 - .70
416 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .53 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .68
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azerin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
516 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO...lb. .85 - 1.00
[illegible] Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
[illegible] Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
[illegible] Petunilin .....lb. .70 - .72

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble). lb. .35 - .39
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L.lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur olive.....lb. .35 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
605 Nigrosin derivatives...lb. .36 - .44
Blue—
7075 Alizarin astral base...lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .85 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 -
1080 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —

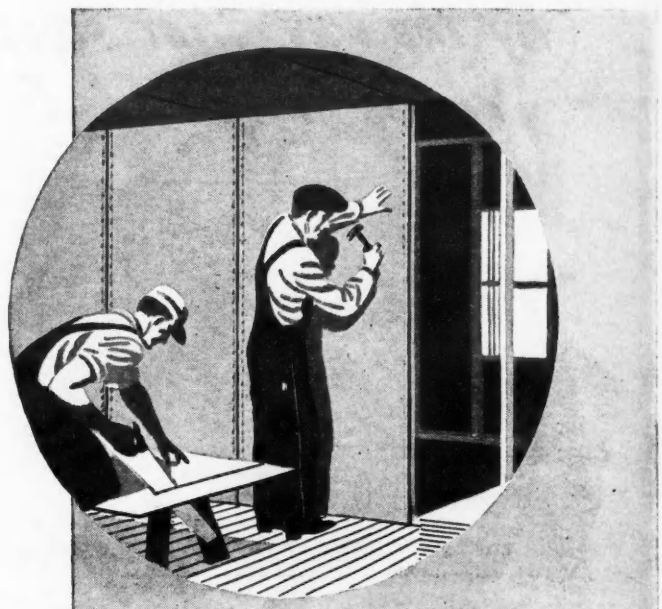
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Yellow—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .80 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
246 Naphthol blue black S.. lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
661 Indulin .....lb. .67 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue P.....lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B...lb. 1.90 - —
1160 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Blue—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown—
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .05 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R, lb. .06 - —
332 Bismarck brown R...lb. .47 - .62
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Green—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange—
10 Chrysodin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysodin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B, lb. .53 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .21 - .38
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
Red—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.65 - —
176 Fast red A[6].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet B.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .86 - —

ONE OF 11 DOW CHEMICALS USED BY THE PAINT INDUSTRY

for insulation board that won't feed "boarders"



HOW DOWICIDE STOPS TERMITES AND DECAY

Take a tip from the insulation board manufacturers. This industry's experience suggests a way to rid many products of bacteria, termites and mold—those "star boarders" with the all-devouring appetites.

These ravenous organisms thrive on nearly everything made of cellulose, which includes lumber and wood products as well as insulation board.

Most insulation board is made under moisture conditions that are an invitation to mold and bacteria. And even if it weren't, moisture absorbed by insulation board after it is installed makes it vulnerable to decay and termite attack. Temperature differentials in houses between plaster and outside wood sheathing result in condensation of moisture in the insulation board.

But this board can be—and is—made highly resistant to this destruction if Dowicide G is added during the manufacture of the insulation board. The Dowicide is retained by the finished board—giving it the protection needed to make it rot, mold and termite resistant.

Laboratory and field tests have shown that insulation board treated with Dowicide G stands up, even in wet soil, while untreated board soon disintegrates under attack of organisms. This successful use of Dowicide is a good tip to manufacturers confronted with problems of mold, bacteria and termite control. There's a Dowicide fitted to your needs if your problem stems from mold, rot, termites, fungi. Ask us how Dowicide can help you.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

New York • Boston • Philadelphia • Washington • Cleveland • Detroit
Chicago • St. Louis • Houston • San Francisco • Los Angeles • Seattle

Dowicide

Germicides and fungicides

DOW
CHEMICALS
INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Yellow—
10 Naphthol yellow S....lb. .38 - —
158 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
656 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44
Blue—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70
Brown—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.80 - —
Green—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —
Red—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base. lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine R.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Esg.[1,7] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk,[1,7] dried, dom., bbls...lb. 1.07 - 1.13
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .75 - .85
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .55 - .56
select, bndls.....lb. .55 - .56
Emetine hydrochloride, bots..oz.44.50 -45.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.60
Hydrochloride, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
Sulphate, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
Synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots..100 ozs. .65 - —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs.. oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. oz. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots. gram. .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 1.80 - 1.95
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.40
dried, bgs.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .04 - .07
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
Epsom salt prices freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.
Ergot, USP, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram. vials....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
Synthetic, dms., c.l., wks...lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[3] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1050- .1204
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1100- .1260
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .0950- .1100
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .1075- .1275
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1125- .1325
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .0975- .1175
NF, dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E...lb. .58 - —
Chloride, tech., dms.....lb. .18 - .20
USP, bbls., cyl.....lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.90
Formate, dms., Agnue, Calif., lb. .26 - .32
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[6] pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0642- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0991- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .0991- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0941- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .0742- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0792- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Ethylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, bots..oz.10.50 -10.75
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .16
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .16 - .17

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, l.c.l., bgs., min. 2 tons..ton.17.00 -20.50
bulk, c.l.....ton.14.00 -17.50
glass, 20 mesh, bgs., works, min. 2 tons..ton.12.75 -16.25
bulk, c.l.....ton. 9.75 -12.25
pottery, bgs., l.c.l., works, min. 2 tons..ton.20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. .28 - .29
Indian, bgs.....lb. .16½ Nom.
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .07¾- .09¼
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., works.lb. .12¼- .15
water-white, cs., works.....lb. .14½- .17
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.18.50 -20.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.45 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal,[1,7] grd., 69% protein, bgs., E. works..ton.72.50 - —
65% protein, bgs., E. works. ton.78.50 - —
Fishscrap,[7] dried, 60% protein, bulk, East coast..ton.66.50 - —
Flake, white, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, dom., French-type, bgs. lb. .82 - .84
French, black, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .18½- .22
Fluorspar, No. 1, ground, 95-98% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net ton.37.00 - —
washed, gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.32.00 - —
65%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton.32.00 - —
60%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton.31.00 - —
less than 60%, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1] bbls., c.l., works. lb. .0520- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0570- —
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb. .0460- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0510- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0320- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. N.Y.C.....lb .0345- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .85 - .86
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne....ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago .....ton. 4.00 - —
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton.32.00 -40.00
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
cns., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. 18½- .25½
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., cns., dms.....lb. .15½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .15½- .19½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .25 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .23 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .21 - —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l...lb. .19 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l....lb. .29½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs..lb. No stocks
Extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.25 - —
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .037 - .06
Bayonne, 73-75 oct., tanks .. gal. .08 - —
Gulf Coast, 73-75 oct., tanks, gal. .06 - —
Group 3, 75 oct., tanks...gal. .057 - .06
Pennsylvania, western, US motor, 70-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .0655- .0775
natural, 26/70, Group 3, tanks. gal. .04½- .04¾
Gelatin, silver label, cns., dlvd. lb. .90 - .97
export, cs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Silver label prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .36 - .38
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .38 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .39 - .41
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns, dms....lb. No prices
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. .15 - .15½
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Romeo-type, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .17½- .19
unbleached, bgs..... ....lb. .19½- .21

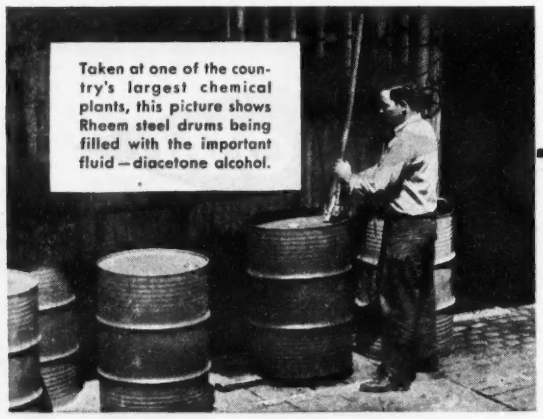
THANKS to *diacetone alcohol* many defects of early-day hydraulic brakes have been corrected. For example, it has eliminated both freezing and overheating of brake fluid, reduced leaking. Nowadays when you "gotta stop," you stop.

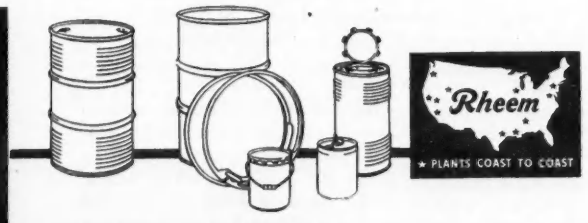
Diacetone is only one of many organic chemicals which are protected, from maker to user, by Rheem steel shipping containers.

Chemical manufacturers have learned that no matter how volatile, highly evaporative, or toxic such liquids are, they're sure to arrive safely in rugged, leakproof Rheem steel drums. These containers are manufactured to take punishment from within and without.

Packaging capricious chemicals is but one of the everyday jobs of Rheem steel containers. Since 1926 they have proved their mettle in a score of other industries. A variety of sizes, closures, gauges and linings is available from the Rheem nationwide network of plants. More than likely, there's a Rheem container for your product. Why not inquire of the nearest Rheem office?

Your Product Deserves the Protection of a Rheem Container


Taken at one of the country's largest chemical plants, this picture shows Rheem steel drums being filled with the important fluid—diacetone alcohol.



RHEEM
MANUFACTURING COMPANY

General Sales Offices
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EQUIPMENT FOR

FOODS	DRUGS
PAINTS	SOAPS
INKS	COSMETICS
PLASTICS	LIQUORS
CHEMICALS	MEAT

AND OTHER INDUSTRIES

FIRST FLASH

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
East 9th St. & East River Drive
NEW YORK 9, N. Y.

TELEPHONE
GRAMERCY 7 4300

President
FRED R. FIRSTENBERG

OUR TIME IS UP!

ONLY A FEW WEEKS REMAIN TO MOVE OUR ENTIRE STOCK

Frankly, we don't intend to move a single unit to our new quarters because we will make drastic price sacrifices and will accept any reasonable offer for immediate shipment to your plant. This is really a rare opportunity to acquire good equipment economically.

LIQUIDATION

AT ANY REASONABLE OFFER . . . WE WANT

A C T I O N

WIRE US YOUR INQUIRY COLLECT—WUX, N.Y.

Autoclaves
1 Valley Cast Iron Autoclave; 24"x24"; Jktd. Agit'd.....9326
1 A.S.M.E. approved Autoclave; 24"x30", Jktd., 60-lb.; internal working pressure 325 lbs.; provision for agitator.....1039/N2
1 Devine Jacketed Autoclave; 31"x 36"; hinged cover with swing bolts 606/E2

Cutters, Choppers
1 Sprout Waldron No. 1½ Rotary Cutter arranged for belt drive... 541
1 Buffalo 36" Bean Chopper.....6990
1 Hercules Bone and Ice Chopper. 457/R2

Colloid Mills, Homogenizers, Viscolizers
1 Eppenbach Horizontal No. 1; 3" rotor; 1½ H.P.....8541
1 Charlotte No. 7; 6" rotor; 7½ H.P. motor.....3195
1 Manton Gaulin Homogenizer; 60 GPH; 3 H.P.....503/W1
1 U.S. Collois Mill No. 1 Horizontal; 3" white metal rotor and stator motorized 5 H.P. A.C. 3540 RPM.....S 107
1 Union Steam Pump Co. No. 450 Viscolizer with 10 H.P. A.C. Motor 707/A5

Compressors
1 Vilter Ammonia Compresser, 3½"x3½", arr. for motor drive.930/B8
3 Brunswick Kroeschell C02 Compressors with motor.....8330

Condensers, Heat Exchangers
1 Westinghouse C.I., Surface Condenser; brass tubes 1000 sq. ft..9113
2 Alberger C.I. Condensers; 1520 sq. ft.....910832
1 Devine C.I. Surface Condenser; 148 sq. ft.....8366
1 Devine Cast Iron Surface Condenser with Receiver; Type 40-3Y 606
1 Devine Vertical Heat Exchanger with 82 sq. ft. steel tube surface.9549
2 Deckebach Copper Refrigerator Condensers each having 58 turns of 1" coil on 7" diameter with center tube 5"x109" long.....9303

From a Cod Liver Oil Plant

2 Jacketed Digesters; about 1000 Gal.; 55" Dia. x 8' high with 3 bladed agitator, enclosed drive; Riveted Steel construct.

1 Coil Heated 4500 Gal. Digester or Settling Tank, dished top and bottom 8'2" x 10'; Riveted Steel construction.

1 Digester (live steam) 4500 Gal., dished top and bottom, 7/16" Steel Plate riveted construction.

Large Quantity of Various Types of Pumps

But REMEMBER
The FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
IS
NOT
GOING OUT OF BUSINESS
OUR NEW ADDRESS WILL FOLLOW!

Crystallizers
1 Buffalo and Devine 6' Crystallizer, open type.....9725/C
1 Jacketed Horizontal Crystallizer, 6'x13' 9725/D
1 Buffalo all bronze Crystallizer; 3'x3'; Jacketed.....9326

Digesters
1 Rotary Jacketed Steel Digester, 6'x13' 9725/D
1 Bartlett Snow Steel Digester; 6'x18' 8675
4 Cast Steel Digesters; 54"x9'; Jacketed Agitated.....8675/C
3 Steel Digesters; 5'x13'9"; hinged, bolted covers..... 108

Dryers, Coolers, Kilns
1 Gehnrich Gas Fired Truck Type Dryer; 30"x68"x82".....930D/14
1 Devine Rotary Vac. Dryer; 3'x25' 9127/S3
1 Devine Rotary Vac. Dryer; 5'x30' 8422
1 Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer; 24"x20' 9776/N2
8 Mosser Rotary Kilns; 7'6"x60'..8579
1 Gehnrich Festoon Type Dryer; 56"x9'7"x20'6" 8671
1 Buffalo Jktd. & Agt. Vac. Pan Dryer; closed type, 6' dia..... 675
1 Buffalo and Devine 6' Pan Dryer; open type; 6' dia.....9725/C

Evaporators
2 Swenson 6' Cast Iron Evaporators with jet condensers.....9682
1 Zahn Evaporator or De-Alcoholizer, 15" dia. x 12' high; 5 H.P. motor..... 457
1 Aluminum Jacketed Vacuum Evaporator; 40"x58".....9908/H3
1 Copper Jacketed Vacuum Evaporator; 30"x50".....9908/H2
1 Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Evaporating Dish; 28"x10".....9794
1 Pfaudler 300 Gal. Glass Lined, Jacketed and Agitated Open Top Evaporator; 5'x2'..... 769
1 Stokes Copper Vacuum Evaporator; 5' dia. x 5'; complete..... 357

LIST CONTINUED on the other side ——→

FIRST MACHINERY CORP. FMC **819-837 E. 9th ST., N.Y.**

GUARANTEED
NEW AND REBUILT EQUIPMENT
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY!

SAVE TIME... MONEY... MAN HOURS!

INDUSTRIES SERVED

ABATTOIRS
ADHESIVES
BEVERAGES
CANNERS
CEMENT
CHEMICALS
CONFECTIONERY
COSMETICS
DISTILLERS
DRUGS
DYEING
EXPLOSIVES
FOOD PRODUCTS
GELATINS
GLUES
INK
LIQUOR
MEAT PACKERS
MINING
OILS AND FATS
PAINTS
PLASTICS
QUARRIES
ROCK PRODUCTS
RUBBER
SOAP
SUGAR
TEXTILES
WAXES
WINES

AUTOCLAVES
BALL MILLS
BLOWERS
BOILERS
CENTRIFUGALS
CHASER MILLS
COLUMNS, RECTIFYING
COMPRESSORS
CRUSHERS
DRYERS, ALL KINDS
EVAPORATORS
EXPELLERS
EXTRACTORS
FILTER PRESSES
FILTERS
GRINDERS
ICE MACHINES
IMPREGNATORS
INK MILLS
JAW CRUSHERS
KETTLES
KILNS
LABELLING MACHINES
MIXERS
MOTORS
PAINT MACHINERY
PEBBLE MILLS
PAINT MILLS
PLASTIC MACHINERY
PRESSES
PULVERIZERS
PUMPS, DRY VACUUM
PUMPS
RUBBER MACHINERY
ROLLER MILLS
SOAP MACHINERY
STILLS
STILLS, COLUMN UNITS
STONE MILLS
SUGAR MACHINERY
TANKS
TUBE MILLS
VACUUM PANS

FMC WILL BUY AND PAY CASH FOR YOUR
SURPLUS EQUIPMENT
FOR SHIPMENT TO OUR NEW HEADQUARTERS

LIQUIDATING EQUIPMENT FROM OUR PRESENT BUILDING

MILLS AND GRINDERS

1 Bauer Double Runner 30" Attrition Mill; pulley drive 8203
1 Mikro Pulverizer No. 4 with 75 H.P. and screw feed 8889
1 Raymond No. 00 Mill with 35 H.P. motor.....97/F106
1 Williams Type NF 20 Hammer Mill.....9083

JACKETED MIXING TANKS

8 Jacketed Steel Mixing Tanks with Cross Bladed Agitators; 1000 Gal.; 5" x 8" 698/H1
10 Jacketed Steel Mixing Tanks or Kettles; 100 Gal. same as above but 34" x 34" 698/H18

COPPER TANKS

10 Heavy Duty Copper Tanks, vertical; 1000 Gal. 4' x 9'; 1500 Gal. 6' x 8'; 1380 Gal.; 6'6" x 5'5"; 1200 Gal. 5' x 8'4".

ROTARY VACUUM FILTER

1 Industrial Filter Co. Rotary Vacuum Filter complete with accessories; 6' dia. x 3' face.

9 TABLET MACHINES

2 Colton Rotary No. 3; 1 Colton Rotary No. 1; 6 Colton Stokes and Mulford Single Punch

FILLER MACHINE CO. FOUR PISTON FILLER

Formerly Filled Cup Grease into 100 ounce containers at 30 a minute; will fill from ½ pint up.....9004

Extractors (Centrifugals)

1 American Monel Basket 28" Centrifugal Extractor, underdriven, 980/B10
1 Sharples Centrifugal Clarifier; Type BLPIC.....6522
1 Tolhurst 26" Solid Basket Extractor, underdriven..... 224
1 Oakley & Keating 24" lead lined curb with copper tinned basket. 180
1 Stainless Lab. Extractor, 7¼" basket motorized with ½ H.P. D.C. S109
1 American Machine 30" overhead driven Extractor 8721
1 Heine Viersen 36" rubber lined, center slung.....7717
1 Tolhurst 26" copper basket; self balancing 9731

Fillers

2 Auger Type Fillers; 1 semi-automatic; 1 fully automatic with conveyor; Stokes and Smith; American Bond Scale.....Stock
1 Howes Mogul Auger Type Packer.7190
1 Filler Machine Co. 4 Piston Filler 9004
5 New FMC Rotary Syphon Fillers RS 100-105
1 Louisville Spout Straight Line Gravity Filler.....9376
1 Haller 18 Spout Rotary Gravity Filler 5279
3 Karl Kiefer Visco Fillers, Gear or Piston type.....Stock
1 U. S. Spout Straight Line Syphon Filler..... 661
1 Kiefer 6 Spout Gravity Filler.... 344
1 FMC Hand Pack Filler for No. 1½ Cans..... 312

Filters and Filter Presses

1 Kelly Pressure Filter No. 250; 4" spacing; 250 sq. ft.....9763
1 Kelly Pressure Filter No. 450; 5" spacing; 450 sq. ft.....6380
1 Albright Neill Round 12" Press; 24 leaves.....9891/B3
1 Sperry 42" Cast Iron 57 chamber Filter Press.....7587
1 Rotary Vacuum Filter made by Industrial; 6'x3', with accessories 964
2 Shriver 24" Skeleton Presses; center feed, closed delivery..... 270
1 Kiefer Moncell Filter for many purposes 715
1 Alsop Aluminum Disc Filter, 6 Disc; 12" dia.....550/C3

Kettles

1 Fredericking Cast Iron 1500 gal.; 8'x4'; Jacketed Agitated.....9326
3 Vert. 1000 gal. Jktd. Agit. Cast Iron Kettles; Manhole Type....8675
4 Copper Steam Jacketed Kettles 100 gal.....Stock
1 Pfaudler Glass Lined Agitated Jacketed 200 gal.....9666
6 Steel Jacketed and Agitated 1000 gal. Kettles; 5'x8'.....698/H1
10 Steel Jacketed and Agitated 100 gal. Kettles; 34"x34".....698/H18
1 Steel Jacketed and Agitated Kettle, manhole type; 450 gal. 48"x6' 663

Mixers

1 W. & P. Lab. Size 2 gal. Unjktd. Mixer; double Z arms; 15"x8"x-11" 933
1 W. & P. 250 Gal. Double Fish Tail Blades; Unjacketed.....9099
2 J. H. Day 175 Gal. Jktd. Mixers; cross paddle type.....9137
3 Hobart, Reid, Century 3 and 4 speed 80 qt. Mixers.....Stock
7 Dough Mixers, Jacketed and Unjacketed; 1 to 4 BBL.....Stock

Stills

1 Glass Lined Jacketed Vacuum Still; 3000 Gal. Capacity Sectional, with Jacketed Bottom 9725/F2
1 Copper Jacketed Vacuum Still 5' x 8' 971/S6
1 Stokes Copper Jktd. Drog Still; 5' x 5' 357
1 Aluminum Jktd. Vacuum Still; 40" x 58" 9908/H3

SIFTERS and SCREENS

1 Rotex No. 42 Sifter; 40" x 84"; 3 separations.....Stock
1 Day Ro-Ball No. 43; 20" x 84"; 3 separations.....Stock
1 Robinson Unique; 20"x84"; single separation .....Stock

FREDERICKING KETTLE

1 Fredericking Cast Iron Steam Jacketed very heavy duty Kettle 1500 Gal. with overhead driven agitator; 8' x 4' 9326

NEW JERSEY PONY LABELRITE MACHINES

2 Model M86 Automatic Duplex Pony Labelrite Units may be separated as individual units.....Stock

VACUUM SHELF DRYERS

1 Stokes Vac. Dryer
4 Shelves 24" x 24" with condenser and vac. pump
1 Buflovac Vac. Dryer
12 Shelves—42" x 42"—with condenser

KIEFER VISCO FILLERS

2 Karl Kiefer Visco Fillers, Gear and Piston Type up to 32 oz.

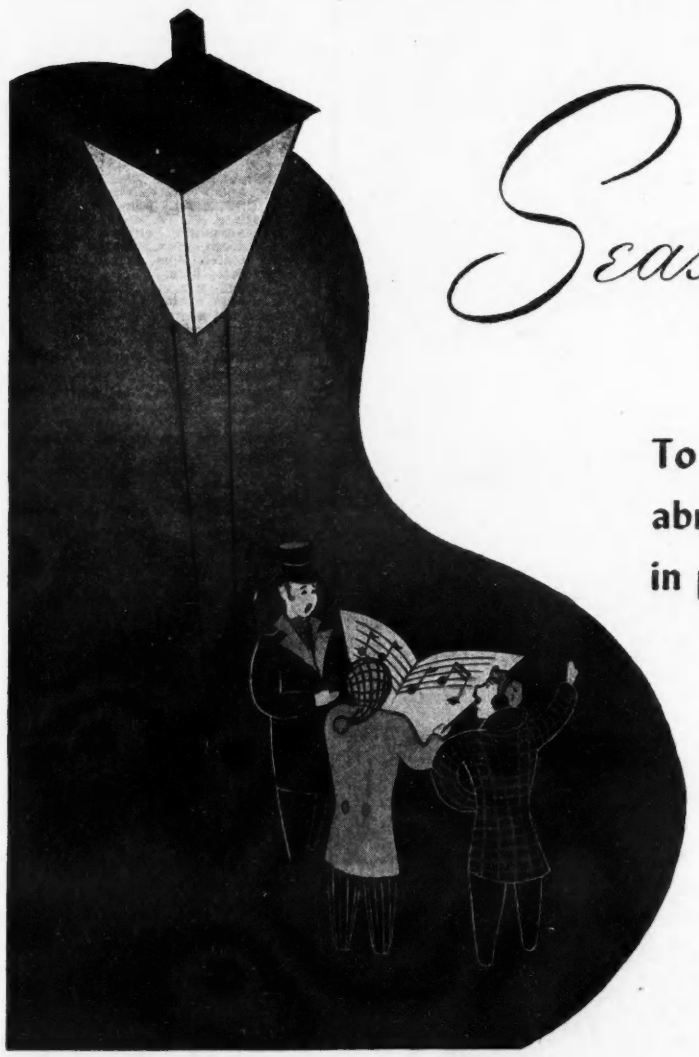
HEAVY DUTY JACKETED MIXERS

1 Lancaster Pug Mill Type Jacketed Mixer; 50 cu. ft. large bottom discharge; 55" x 52" x 54"; 40 paddles; gear driven.

But REMEMBER
The FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
IS
NOT
GOING OUT OF BUSINESS
OUR NEW ADDRESS WILL FOLLOW!

FIRST MACHINERY CORP. FMC 819-837 E. 9th ST., N. Y.

Ginger, Jamaica, No. 1, bgs...lb. .23 - .23½
No. 2, bgs...lb. .21½- .22
No. 3, bgs...lb. .17½- .18
Rhattoon, bgs...lb. .17 - .17½
Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.45
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest. lb. .16 - —
30/50, bgs., c.l., sams basis..lb. .15½- —
50/52, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .17 - —
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
Bone glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.
Hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - .34½
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. over bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks...lb. .12¾- —
soaplye, 80%, tanks...lb. .11½- —
dynamite, dms., c.l....lb. .17½- .18¼
l.c.l. ....lb. .18 - .18¾
tanks ....lb. .17½- .18
high gravity, dms., c.l....lb. .17½- .18¼
l.c.l. ....lb. .18 - .18¾
tanks ....lb. .17¼- .18
ref., USP, 95%, dms., c.l....lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .18¾- —
tanks ....lb. .18 - —
B. P., 98%, dms., c.l....lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .19¼- —
tanks ....lb. .18½- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l..lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .18½- —
tanks ....lb. .17¾- —
Glycine, USP, bbls., tins....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Glycol boriborate, dms....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms....lb. .26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz.20.75 -21.00
acid-yellow, bots....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots.. oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls....lb. 8.25 - 8.35
powd., bxs....lb. 8.50 - 8.60
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Grains of paradise, bgs....lb. .30 - .37
Graphite, dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, graphitic carbon content 65-70%, bgs., whse..lb. .04½- —
70-75%, bgs., same basis. lb. .05 - —
75-80%, bgs., same basis. lb. .05½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis. lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis. lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis. lb. .08 - —
Grease, house,[1,2] loose....lb. .05½- —
White, choice, loose....lb. .06¾- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, molybdic, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., works....lb. 3.75 - —
Chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis...lb. .23 - —
15%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb. .26½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .32 - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
70%, bbls., same basis....lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Green, chrome oxide, pure, dms., wks..lb. .24 - —
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
tungstic, bbls., works....lb. 3.50 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] tetrahydroxide (hydrated chromium oxide), bbls., works..lb. .85 - —
toner, bbls., works....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs...lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs....lb. 2.00 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Grindelia robusta, bls....lb. .21 - .23
Guaiac, resin, cs....lb. .26 - .32
Wood, bls....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liquid, fib. dms....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, dms....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .52 - .73½
Guarana, powd., cs....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs....lb. .90 - .98
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs...lb. .11½- .13
white, sorts, 1, bgs....lb .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, artificial, cms....lb. 1.75 - 2.35
Siam, cs....lb. 3.00 - 5.50
Sumatra, cs....lb. .52 - 1.00
Gum, camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port, whse..lb. .55¾- —
31, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .21½- —
32, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .16¾- —
33, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .14¾- —
34, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .09¾- —
35, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾- —
36, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .12¾- —
37, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .18¾- —
38, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .12¾- —
39, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .10¾- —
40, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½- —
41, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .11¾- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .13½- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12¼- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾- —
East India,[1] Batu, bold, scraped, c.l., same basis..lb. .10¼- —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis...lb. .05¾- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —
Momboyo, No. 1, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port, whse..lb. .15¼- —
nubs and chips, same basis, lb. .05¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., lb. .12 - —
unscraped ....lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiro-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11¼- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis...lb. .13¾- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .23¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11¾- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis...lb. .16¾- —
Macassar,[1] dust., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
MA, same basis....lb. .09¾- —
MB, same basis....lb. .09¼- —
WS, bgs., same basis....lb. .11¾- —
Manila, Bocoa,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bakts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¼- —
dark, light, same basis..lb. .14¼- —
white, same basis....lb. .15½- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis....lb. .13¾- —
C, same basis....lb. .13¾- —
CBB, same basis....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis....lb. .12¾- —
DBB, same basis....lb. .11 - —
DK, same basis....lb. .09½- —
DU, same basis....lb. .08¾- —
dust, same basis....lb. .07¾- —
WB, same basis....lb. .09¾- —
WS, same basis....lb. .11¾- —
Gum, copal, Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis....lb. .01¾- —
whse., entry point, c.l..lb. .08¾- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold and bold, pale, scraped, bakts., same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra bold, sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
pale chips, bold, same basis, lb. .13 - —
nubs, WCB, same basis..lb. .13¾- —
seeds, dust, same basis...lb. .09¾- —
SG, same basis....lb. .10½- —
small chips, same basis...lb. .11¾- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23¾- —
mixed, same basis....lb. .17¾- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
cuttings of split, same basis, lb. .19¼- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l., prices ½c. to ½c. higher.
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cns., c.l., same basis..lb. .35¾- —
A/C, same basis....lb. .31¼- —
A/D, same basis....lb. .28¾- —
A/E, same basis....lb. .25¾- —
B, same basis....lb. .34¾- —
C, same basis....lb. .28¾- —
D, same basis....lb. .22¾- —
E, same basis....lb. .18¾- —
F, same basis....lb. .13¾- —
dust, same basis....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, c.s., c.l.lb. .30¾- —
2, bgs., same basis....lb. .25 - —
3, bgs., same basis....lb. .12¾- —
chips, cs., same basis...lb. .23½- —
dust, bgs., same basis...lb. .12 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17¾- —
Gum, dammar, l.c.l., prices ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Elemi,[1] cns., c.l., ex dock or whse. entry port..lb. .06½- .09¾
Ester, gum-rosin, type[1,4] dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. England States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va...lb. .1300- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ill., etc....lb. .1325- —
other points, same basis. lb. .1400- —
wood-rosin type (formerly designated as "ordinary"), dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .1050- .1075
Euphorbium, cs....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gamboge, pipe, cs....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls....lb. No stocks
Ghatti, bgs....lb. No stocks
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms...lb. .18 - .46
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse..lb. .18 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .24 - —
No. 1, extra, same basis...lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis....lb. .31 - —
No. 2, extra, same basis...lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis..lb. .35 - —
bold, same basis....lb. .40 - —
bright, same basis....lb. .18 - —
chips, same basis....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis....lb. .18 - —



Seasons Greetings

To our many friends here and abroad, whom we cannot greet in person we extend sincere good wishes for the year ahead.

ENCO CHEMICAL CORPORATION

441 LEXINGTON AVE. NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Gum, kauri, white, chips, pale, same basis..lb. .20¾- —
dust, pale, same basis...lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .35½- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .45 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior No. 1, same basis, lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¾- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
6x, same basis.....lb. 1.60 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. .60 - .65
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .48 - .50
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .13 - .13
tears, cs.....lb. .21 - .25
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] casks.....lb. .97½- .99½
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Talba, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 3.80 - 3.90
No. 2, cs.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.15 - 2.60
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07½- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.20.65 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N.Y., frt. equald..ton.20.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kan., frt. equald..ton.10.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equal. ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Tex.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex.; frt. equald..ton. 9.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald, ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y.; works..ton.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla., works, ton.12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .57 - .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.95 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls...lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l...lb. .41 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .30 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
red, No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .21 - .23
Heptane,[1] 50°-100° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .13 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .13 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - .55
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanone).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[1] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .25 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .36 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3. gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .13 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
Hexane laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - .55
Hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .35 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots. oz.15.00 -25.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 5.00 - 5.50
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .56 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .10½- .12
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, alkaloid, bots.....oz.20.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Hydrastinine, 10-gr. bots.....bot. 1.25 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls. lb. .03½- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River or West coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .16½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 5.75 - 5.80
dms., extra, ret'able, divd...lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz.20.00 -45.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .42 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .24 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .30 - —
Hyssop, bgs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30

I

Iceland moss, bgs.....lb. .50 - .55
Ichthammol, NF, bots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.30
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.18.00 -22.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.28¼- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
25-lb. jars or 5lb. dms.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ionone, ketone, bot.....lb. 5.00 - 5.05
Methyl, bot.....lb. 5.25 - 5.30
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls..lb. .33 - .34
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls..lb. .40 - .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., divd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys.lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.85
cryst., tech., bbls., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 4.00 - 6.00
USP X, lump, bbls.....lb. .07 - .08½
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald...lb. .05½- .06
djns., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms., lb. .70 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
Glycerophosphate, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - 3.40
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - —
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms...lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.32
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .33 - .35
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cns..lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns...lb. .59 - .63
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinate,[4] 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms..lb. .17½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas, and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .05½- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .10¼- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.lb. .33 - .36
scales, dms.....lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- .26¼
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26¼
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.lb. .90 - .95
Isobutyl acetate,[5] dms., works.lb. No prices
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. No prices
Isoeugenol, cns., works.....lb. 3.85 - 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works..lb .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Ether, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works..lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .38 - .39
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.....lb. .45 - .70
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. .80 - 1.00

K

Kalama, cns.....lb. .43 - .49
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .04½- —
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks.. gal. .050 - —
California, 40-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .07 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .04⅝- —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .04⅝- —
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks....gal. .06425- .0665
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .0655- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse..ton.55.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton.95.00 -105.00

LANOLINE
Anhydrous U.S.P. Hydrous
Technical
WOOLGREASE
Refined Neutrals
All Grades
ROWAG
BEESWAX
Sunbleached U.S.P. Yellow
ROBINSON WAGNER CO.
MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS
110 E. 42nd St. New York 17, N. Y.

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.....lb. 1.85 - 1.40
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,7] pure, ref. tres.....lb. .1425½- —
prime steam, tres.....lb. .1445- —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .29½- .30½
Greek, bls. .....lb. No stocks.
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Turkish, futures, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .75 - .80
ordinary, bls. .....lb. .60 - .65
select, bls. .....lb. .90 - .95
Lead, acetate,[2] white, broken, bbls..lb. .13½- —
cryst., bbls. .....lb. .13½- —
sugar, powd., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Arsenate,[3,6] basic, powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l..lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .12½- .22½
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - .22
standard, paste, cns, c.l..lb. .05½- .06
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - .06½
powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l..lb. .11 - .11½
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- .20½
1-lb ctns., c.l.....lb. .18 - .22
l.c.l. .....lb. .18½- .22½
¼-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - .25
¼-lb. ctns., l.c.l.....lb. .21½- .25½
Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 5M lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd. E..lb. .07½- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., divd. E.....lb. .07¾- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V. bots.....lb. 2.80 - —
jars .....lb. 2.60 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½- —
Metal,[1,6] (see Protective Coatings Materials market).
Metallic paste, dms., works..lb. No stocks.
Naphthenate, 24%-30%, Pb..lb. .14½- .17½
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.lb. .23 - .26
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.lb. .10½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
in oil, kgs.....lb. .14 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., divd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10½- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
96%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), divd., Ala., etc. lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10¾- —
Resinate,[4] precip., 23.3% Pb., dms..lb. .17½- —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0730- .0780
Soyate, 26.15% Pb., dms.....lb. .22¼- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, 10% Pb, dms.....lb. .06½- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11½- —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld. lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .08½- —
divd. other points...lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., divd. Ariz., etc...lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
basic sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., divd. Ariz., etc.lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
in oil, consumers, kgs.....lb. .12¼- .13¼
painters, kgs.....lb. .12¼- .13¼
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.....lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- .45
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l..lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .40¾- .50
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- .45
vegetable, pure, bots, 100 lbs. lb. 2.75 - —
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .25 - .72
powd., bbls. .....lb. .60 - .80
Root, Indian, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
powder, bbls. .....lb. .18 - .20
Russian, bls. .....lb. .12 - .18
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .12 - .18
Turkish, bls. .....lb. .12 - .18
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime) lump, pebble, Adams, Mass..ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa. .....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. .....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va....ton. 7.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. .....ton. 9.25 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.90 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton. 7.65 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. .....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. .....ton. 6.90 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.90 - —
Limedale, Ark. .....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.90 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 7.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.90 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.65 - —
Riverton, Va. .....ton. 7.65 - —
Rockland, Maine....ton. 8.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton. 6.90 - —
Sherwood, Wise. ....ton. 8.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.50 - —
York, Pa. .....ton. 7.50 - —
Lime, hydrated, Adams, Mass. ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. .....ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime, hydrated, Crab Orchard, Tenn..ton. 9.65 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va...ton. 9.15 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.60 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. .....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. .....ton.10.65 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.65 - —
LeRoy, Minn. .....ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.65 - —
Manistique, Mich.....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.65 - —
Petoskey, Mich. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak...ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va. .....ton. 9.15 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio .....ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton.10.65 - —
Sherwood, Wise.....ton.10 00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass..ton.10.00 - —
Annville, Pa. .....ton.10.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. .....ton. 10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ....ton.10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
York, Pa. .....ton.10.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen[3] 20.5% N. (see Ammonia nitrate-limestone).
Linalool, cns.....lb. 7.75 - 7.80
Linalyl acetate, ex lignaloe wood. bots..lb. 3.25 - 3.40
ex petitgrain, bots.....lb. 3.75 - 3.90
Linden flowers with leaves, bls., lb. .85 - .90
Linseed meal,[1,7] 34%, bulk, c.l. ton.45.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l.....ton.43.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08½- —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09 - —

TIO OIL TIO OIL TIO OIL TIO OIL TIO OIL

...processes safely even at High Temperatures

TIO OIL—the "activated" pure linseed oil—bodies as fast with most varnish resins as many of the other available varnish oils, or even faster.

TIO OIL, due to its fast-bodying properties, gives kettle losses no greater, and in many instances lower, than those of competitive oils.

TIO OIL can be processed safely at high temperatures (above 575°F.) since the oil does not "monkey" readily in the presence of common varnish resins. Important, too, is the fact that the viscosities of TIO OIL varnishes cooked at these high temperatures do not "drift"—they remain constant on aging. This is in contrast to what happens with varnishes prepared from many other oils, where the viscosities increase as the varnishes are aged.

TIO OIL can be cooked at varying temperatures to produce varnishes with specific properties or to meet the requirements of particular resins, without unduly sacrificing bodying speed.

TIO OIL is a safe varnish oil because it is compatible with a majority of the known varnish resins. It is more compatible and more readily miscible with the common resins than are other varnish oils—and at lower temperatures.

TIO OIL at high temperatures does not react with limed resin to produce gel-like cooks. Our technical staff will be glad to furnish you any information about TIO OIL, supply you samples and consult with you on uses in your formulations.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York 6, Buffalo 3, Chicago 80, Cincinnati 3, Cleveland 13, St. Louis 1, San Francisco 10, Boston 6 (National Boston Lead Co.); Pittsburgh 30 (National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna.); Philadelphia 7 (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.).

Lithium carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs..lb. 1.35 - 1.90
Bromide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.95 - 1.95
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs....lb. 1.40 - 1.41
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Stearate, fib. dms., 2 tons, works..lb. 50 - —
Lithopone,[1,4] ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
Titanated,[5] (high-strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
Lithopone, c.l., divd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l. ex. whse. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .65 - .68
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks...oz. 25.50 - 28.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .34 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .32 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., c.l....lb. .17 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15 - —
solid, No. 1, bgs., l.c.l....lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .26 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .25½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .23 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .21½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .20½- .44½
Lovage, American (Ligusticum actae folium), root, bls..lb. 1.20 - 1.60
Lupulin, NF, 1944 crop, tin..lb. 12.75 - 13.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50

M

Mace,[1,7] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 Nom.
Banda, cs.....lb. .96 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .62 Nom.
No. 1, bgs.....lb. .60 Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .55 Nom.
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia arsenate,[1] dms.....lb. .155 - .16
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .07½- —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08½- —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09¾- —
USP, bgs., c.l., Zone 1....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09½- —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .10¾- —
Magnesia carbonate prices, basis Phillipsburg, N. J., and Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, Pa.; l.c.l. prices ¼c. lower, Zone 2, store delivery; store door delivery, both zones. Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I.; Zone 2, remainder of U. S.
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., divd. lb. .12¾- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works...ton. 32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 39.00 - 42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .21
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined)
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls. lb. .60 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .08 - .09
Stearate, ctns.....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bgs., c.l., mines, Calif..ton. 58.75 - —
dead-burnt,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton. 22.00 - 42.00
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .26 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Leaves, bls.....lb. .42 - .44
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12¾
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 26-40 tons, works..ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton. 77.00 - 82.00
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton. 77.00 - 82.00
85-90%, burlap bgs., c.l., works,..ton. 71.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 74.75 - 79.75
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 2.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 2.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., divd.....lb. .26 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms..lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .22 - —
Naphthenate,[8] 6% Mn, dms..gal. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 2½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10¾
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15¾
Soyate, 5.2% Mn, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works, lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .04 - .05
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., divd. East..ton. 39.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis, or Balto. or Cincinnati..ton. 66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80%, bgs..lb. .05 - .05¾
Tallate, 4% Mn, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark,[1,3] E. Africa, 35% tannin, c.l., ex dock, U. S. ports..ton. 62.00 - 64.00
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks
small, cs.....lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[9] com'l, bbls., works..lb. .25 - .40
reagent, cs. or multiples, works..lb. .35 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .14 Nom.
California, French type, new crop, bls., Pacific Coast..lb. .34 - .35
Chilean, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .32 - .35
Menadione, USP, bots....gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, cns...lb. 4.75 - 5.00
synthetic, tech., cns.....lb. No prices
USP, laevo, cns.....lb. No prices
racemic, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .75
30%, pails.....lb. 1.50 - —
50%, pails.....lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Mercury bichromate[3] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[3] dms.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Chloride,[3] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[3] cryst., powd.....lb. 1.85 - —
Iodide,[3] red, NF, dms., kgs..lb. 4.20 - —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.35 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[3] red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, USP, fib. dms.....lb. 2.94 - 2.96
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[3] dms...lb. 1.68 - 1.70
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 2.00 - —
Gold X+, deep, 23, 5¾x5¾ in., pkg. 15.00 - —
Silver, 5¾x5¾ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R., gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Inside prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. R., 3c. higher.
Synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .31 - —
2, frt. alld. or divd....gal. .34 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .36 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or divd..gal. .36 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .43 - —
3, divd. S. F. and L. A. gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or divd...gal. .51½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .24 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., divd..lb. .05¾- —
10 dms., divd.....lb. .09¾- —
1-9 dms., divd.....lb. .10¾- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., divd..lb. .12 - .15½
10 dms.....lb. .13¾- .16¾
1-9 dms.....lb. .14¼- .17¾
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10¼- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13¼
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10¾
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .30½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms. incl., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss R., 3c. per gal. higher.
Group B, dms, c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .68 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis, gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Tanks, Zone 1, same basis, Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .64½- —
Natural methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —
Synthetic methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore. and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, bots.....lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Benzoate,[6] cns.....lb. .48 - —
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls.....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, cyls., 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
Methyl chloride, refrig., cyls. service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
50 to 400 lbs., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .36 - .40
Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point; prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders; 20-lb. cylinders, 10c. per pound higher.
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 2.25 - —
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Lactate, dms., c.l., divd....lb. No stocks
Oleate, dms., c.l.....lb. .35 - —
Salicylate,[1] dms., 500 lbs....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .39
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works..lb. .30 - .33
Methylcellulose, special, vis. (4,000 cps.) fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .65 - .70
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .56 - .63
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .28 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, USP, kgs. 100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .18 - .28
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .16
Methylethyl ketone, dms., divd. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .10½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns...lb. 3.25 - —
Methylpentanediol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
1 and 5-gal. cont., works..lb. .20½- .23½
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 45.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 48.50 - —
roofing, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 30.00 - 32.50
l.c.l., works.....ton. 35.50 - 37.50
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 30.00 - 32.50
l.c.l., works.....ton. 35.00 - 37.50
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 30.00 - 32.50
l.c.l., works.....ton. 35.00 - 37.50
80 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 37.50 - 40.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 41.50 - 43.00
graphite, bulk, Pa., mines..ton. 80.00 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .04¾- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .04½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder,[1,7] skimmed, roller, bulk, c.l...lb. .14¼- —
spray, bulk, c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
whole, roller, bbls., c.l.....lb. .29 - —
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .30 - —
Milk sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27¼
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2.....gal. .18½- —
Area 3.....ton. 26.00 - —
Area 4.....ton. 29.00 - —
tanks, Area 5.....ton. 34.80 - —
Area 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area 3, Calif; Area 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .64 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .09
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .18 - —
tanks, 100% basis, works....lb. .15 - —
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromine, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works...lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .16
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz. 55.00 - 60.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 100 lbs., or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.10
25 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
Ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.40 - 2.00
25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Muskroot, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., lb. .12 - .13½
yellow, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .09¼- .10
oriental, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10
yellow, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Myrobalans,[1] whole, J1, U. S. ports, ex dock..ton. 56.00 - —
J2, same basis.....ton. 50.00 - —

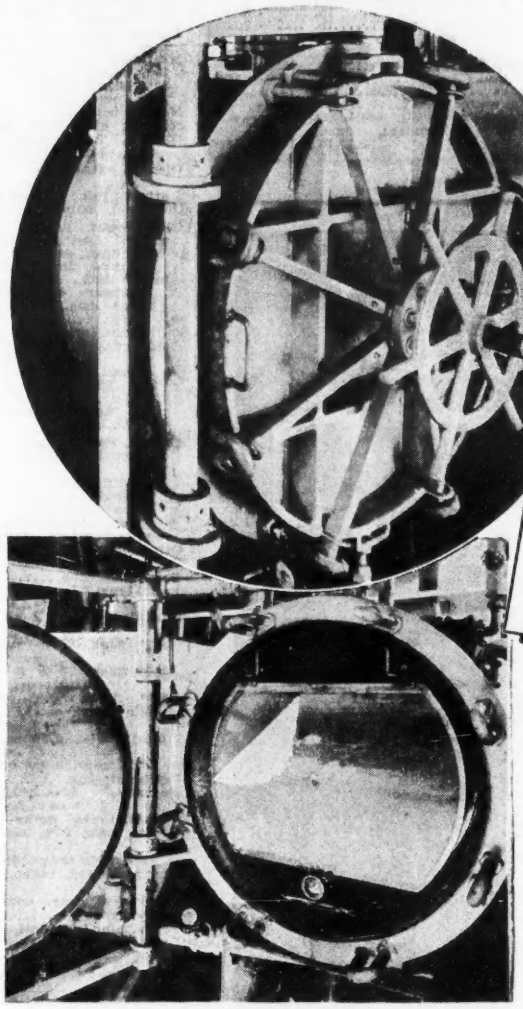
N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene,[3] crude, dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .031- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis.. lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08½- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms.....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nephelinesyenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton. 12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton. 15.50 - —
Nephelinesyenite in bgs. is $2 per ton higher than bulk.
Neroline, crys., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[4,6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36¼
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[6,6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .36
Salt,[6,6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .18½
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs. to dealers, frt. allowed over 96 lb-..lb. .3660- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. 1.015 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] USP, dms....kilo. 13.25 13.55
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb. 9.00 - 12.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton. 16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.t., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .09 - —
tanks.....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble,[4] ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .28 - —
5-6, 40-60 cps., same basis, lb. .27 - —
ester-soluble,[4] ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., works, dry weight, lb. .25 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut.,[6] tanks....ton N. 108.21 - —
Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis.
Nitrogenous process tankage,[1,7] Hopewell, Va., bulk, works, unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
Sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.60 + .40 - 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .26
Nitropropane I, dms., works...lb. .25 - —
II, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Chinese, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Nutmegs,[1,7] West Indian, No. 1, futures..lb. .34¼- .34¾
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
powder, bbls., bxs.....lb. .13½- .14

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane,[1] 100° C-140° C, industrial, grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., divd..lb. .35 - —
Oil, almond, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.C., bots.....lb. 4.62 - 5.35
USP, bots.....lb. No prices
Sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.20 - 1.65
Angelica root, bots.....lb. 125.00 - 300.00
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, Russian, USP, cns....lb. 4.00 - —
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .45 - .50
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Babassu,[1,7] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.75 - —
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 6.00
natural, Italian, cns.....lb. 8.50 - 10.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. No stocks
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de rose, Brasil, cns....lb. No stocks
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. No stocks
redistilled, USP IX, cns....lb. No stocks
Calamus, cns.....lb. 20.00 - 21.00
Camphor, synthetic, white, cns., lb. .22 - .23
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.00 - 10.00
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Capsicum (see Capsicum, oleoresin)
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 9.00 - 11.50
Cardamom, bots.....lb. 17.00 - 18.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. No stocks
Castor,[1] blown, ret. dms., c.l. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .14¼- —
cns.....lb. .15¾- .17¾
dms., c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks.....lb. .13 - —

Removes ALL OIL from condensed returns used for boiler feed



Upper picture shows the Refiner with special quick-locking door in place. Lower photo shows door open. Note how filter bed is peeled easily from pressure leaves in one piece.

The REFINER

A revolutionary new filter PROVEN IN SERVICE

1. Eliminates oil entering boilers. Improves boiler efficiency. Reduces boiler maintenance costs.
2. Saves heat units and fresh water by clarifying contaminated returns formerly dumped.
3. Removes free and EMULSIFIED oil from water to less than one-tenth part per million.
4. Requires no chemicals or wasteful back-washing.
5. Is simple, inexpensive to operate.
6. Requires little space.

THE REFINER is an outstanding achievement in filters designed for extremely fine filtration. It breaks the tightest emulsion in condensate and removes both emulsified and free oil from an oil content as high as 90 parts per million down to a guaranteed maximum of one-tenth ppm.

The REFINER features compactness and low-cost operation. Flow rates of 20 to 200 gpm are obtained in single units. A battery of units provides greater capacities. The cost of filtered liquid by this new method of emulsion breaking is extremely low. No back-wash water is used.

The REFINER will greatly step up the efficiency of your plant and reduce boiler maintenance costs. Engineering assistance will be furnished gladly.

APPLICATIONS

The REFINER can be used as a polishing filter for practically any liquid, including boiler feed water and condensate, alcoholic, malt and other beverages, chemicals, aromatics, paints, varnishes, lacquers, soaps, detergents, juices and liquid foods, and liquids used in processing other substances. The pressure-tight cylinder permits filtration of volatile, inflammable, and hazardous liquids. It also removes turbid matter of the same specific gravity as the liquid.

WRITE FOR CATALOG

BLACKBURN-SMITH
MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.
For 60 years designers and manufacturers of filters
60 River Street **Hoboken, N. J.**

Blackburn-Smith Mfg. Co. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Condenser Service & Engineering Co., Inc., builders of Evaporators, Stage Heaters, Gas Coolers, Drain Coolers and Heaters, Aftercoolers, Air Preheaters, Fuel Oil Heaters, Jacket Water Coolers, Process Heat Exchangers, Transformer Oil Coolers, Generator Air Coolers, Lubricating Oil Coolers, Storage Tank Oil Heaters, Feed Water Heaters, Distillers, Industrial and Oil Refinery Heat Exchangers, and other types of heat exchange equipment.

Oil, castor, dehyd., bodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1790-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1850-	—
tanks	lb.	.1750-	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	16.90	- —
tanks	lb.	.1650-	—
No. 3 tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14¼-	—
dms., c.l.	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14¼-	—
tanks	lb.	.13¾-	—
sulphonated, 50% (46% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.09¼-	.09¾
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¼-	.11
75% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.12½-	.13¾
l.c.l.	lb.	.13 -	.13½
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.12¾-	.13
l.c.l.	lb.	.13¾-	.14
Cedarleaf,[1] USP, cns., dms.	lb.	2.50	- 2.75
Cedarwood, dms.	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Celery, bots.	lb.	13.50	-18.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.	lb.	.65	- .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon bark, bots.	lb.	32.50	-34.50
leaf, dms.	lb.	1.50	- 1.65
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.	lb.	1.70	- 1.75
Clove, USP, cns.	lb.	1.65	- 1.80
Coconut,[1,7] crude, Ceylon, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y.	lb.	.0630-	—
Cochin type, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y.	lb.	.0635-	—
Manila, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y.	lb.	.0635-	—
ret. dms.	lb.	.0635-	.0665
edible, ex tax, dms.	lb.	.0665-	—
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.	gal.	.83	- .90
tanks	gal.	.86	- —
Codliver, USP, bbls., dms.	gal.	2.15	- 2.25
Coriander, bots.	lb.	25.00	-35.00
Corn,[1,7] crude, tanks, works	lb.	.12¾-	—
edible, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.16¼-	.16½
tanks	lb.	.1602-	—
foots, acid 95%, tanks, divd. E.	lb.	.07¼-	—
raw, 50%, tanks, divd. E.	lb.	.06½-	—

Oil, cottonseed,[1,7] cooking, l.c.l., ret. dms.	lb.	.16¼-	—
crude, tanks, works	lb.	.12½-	.12⅝
foots, acid, 95% tanks, divd. E.	lb.	.07¾-	—
raw, 50%, tanks, divd. E.,	lb.	.06¾-	—
salad, l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.16¾-	.17
Creosote (see C).			
Croton, NF, cns.	lb.	4.00	- 4.75
Cubeb, cns.	lb.	No prices	
Cruce (see Petroleum, crude).			
Cumin, bots.	lb.	No stocks	
Cypress, bots.	lb.	12.00	- —
Degras (see D).			
Dillseed, bots.	lb.	7.00	- —
Dillweed, bots.	lb.	4.25	- 5.00
Dip (see D).			
Erigeron, cns.	lb.	2.25	- 2.40
Eucalyptus, 80-90%, cns.	lb.	1.18	- 1.40
Fennel, sweet, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Fir, Canada, cns.	lb.	2.25	- 2.75
Fishliver,[1,6] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram... per million units.		.14	- —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram. per million units.		.001	- —
200,000 or more A units.... per million units.		.30	- —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).			
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	16.00	-22.00
Russian, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).			
Ginger, dist., bots.	lb.	12.50	-13.50
Grapefruit, cns.	lb.	2.05	- 2.75

Oil, grease, common, No. 1, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.14	- —
extra, No. 1, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.14½-	—
Winter strained, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.15	- —
prime, burning, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.14	- —
inedible, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.15½-	—
Guaiacwood, cns.	lb.	3.25	- 4.00
Hemlock, cns.	lb.	2.60	- —
Herring,[1] crude, tanks, Pac. coast	lb.	.089	- —
Juniper, berry, dom., bots.	lb.	6.75	- 7.50
Juniper tar, USP (see Juniper Tar).			
Juniper wood, tech., cns.	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Lard oil (see Oil, grease)			
Laurel, bots.	lb.	No prices	
Lavandin, cns.	lb.	3.00	- 3.75
Lavender flower, French, 35%-42% ester, cns.	lb.	16.00	-18.00
35%-38% ester, cns.	lb.	14.00	-16.00
Russian, cns.	lb.	No	stocks
spike, Spanish, pure, cns.	lb.	2.75	- 3.15
tech., cns.	lb.	2.25	- 2.50
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns.	lb.	3.25	- —
Messina,[1] cns.	lb.	No	stocks
Terpeneless, bots.	lb.	40.00	-50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.	lb.	2.50	- 2.75
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
wood, Mexican, cns.	lb.	5.00	- 5.25
Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).			
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns.,	lb.	6.25	- 6.75
West Indian, cns.	lb.	7.25	- 7.50
expressed, West Indian, cns.,	lb.	13.50	-15.00
Linseed,[1,7] raw, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1550-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1600-	.1660
tanks	lb.	.1470-	—
tankwagon	lb.	.1470-	—
Boiled linseed oil, .004 higher than raw.			
Linseed, replacement, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1460-	.1550
tanks	lb.	.1320-	.1470

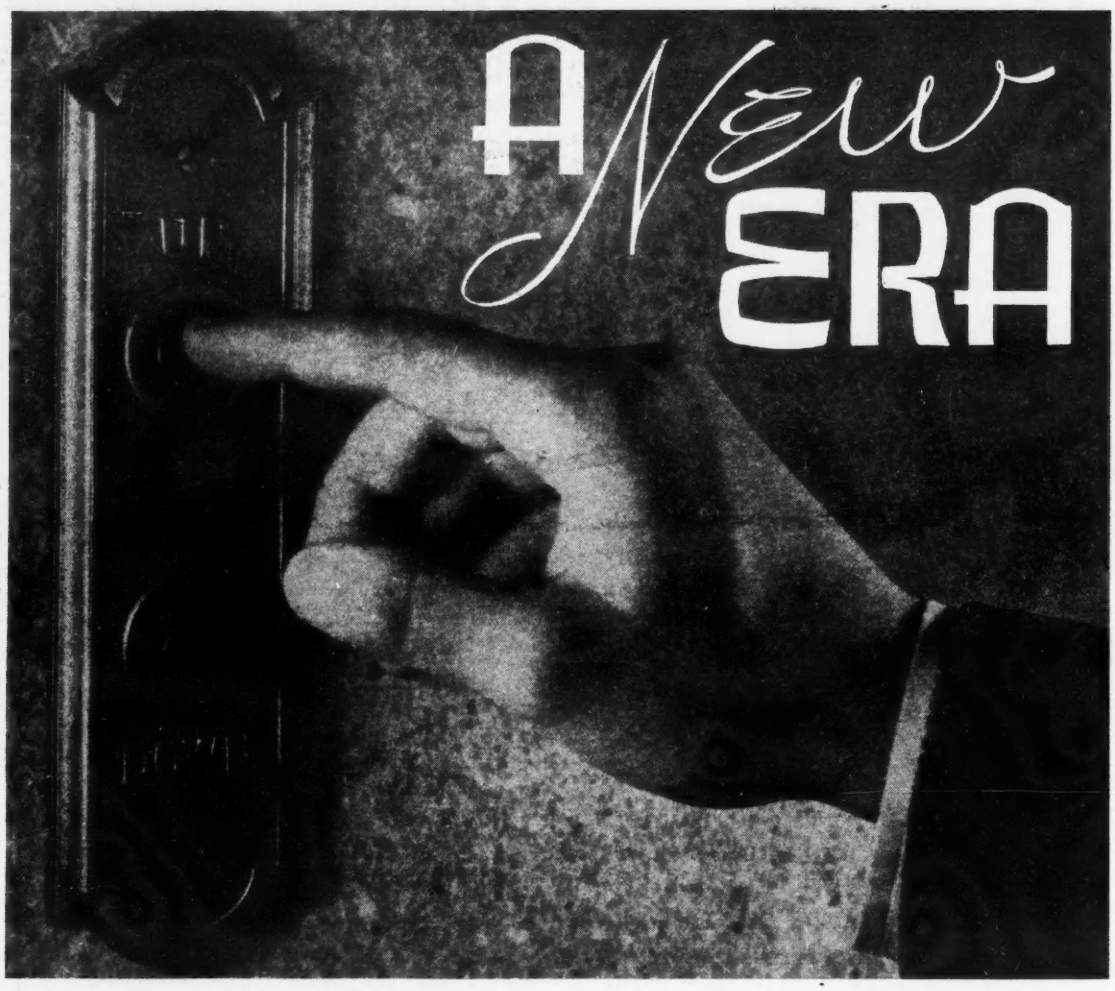
Oil, lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex-tax, California, neutral, pale, 200-800 vis.,	gal.	.07¼-	.11
red, 200-800 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks.	gal.	.07¼-	.11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks,	gal.	.25	- —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0-10 pour, tanks,	gal.	.14½-	.18
200-250 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.15	- .17½
Pa., bright stock, 140-150 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.24	- .30¼
cylinder oils, 600-650 flash, tanks.	gal.	.15	- .17
600-650, steam refd., tanks.	gal.	.15	- .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.27	- .31
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks,	gal.	.23	- .25
Mace, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	4.75	- 5.25
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.	lb.	6.75	- 8.00
Menhaden,[1,7] crude, tanks, Balto.	lb.	.0850-	—
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1400-	—
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1500-	—
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1300-	—
tanks	lb.	.1225-	—
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).			
Mustard, artif., USP, cns.	lb.	1.45	- 1.65
Seed, exp., dms., extra	lb.	.14¾-	—
Neatsfoot,[1] 15°, bbls., c.l.	gal.	1.85	- 1.95
20°, bbls., c.l.	gal.	1.80	- —
30°, bbls., c.l.	gal.	1.60	- 1.65
pure, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.15½-	.16
Neroli, bots.	lb.	250.00	-350.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	4.75	- 5.25
Oiticica,[1] liquid, dms., c.l.	lb.	.24	- —
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.24½-	.25
Oleo,[1,7] extra dms., Chicago	lb.	.1304-	—
prime, dms., Chicago	lb.	.1275-	—
Olibanum, bots.	lb.	5.00	- —
Olive, denat., dms.	gal.	No stocks	
edible,[1] Calif., 3%-½% f.f.a., dms., extra, works.	gal.	4.30	- 4.80
imported, dms.	gal.	No stocks	
foots,[1] dom., dms., c.l.	lb.	.18	- —
tankcars, works	lb.	.17	- —
imp.,[1] dms., c.l., ex dock,	lb.	.18	- —
tankcars, ex dock	lb.	.17	- —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No stocks	
l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks	
80% (68% fats), dms., c.l.	lb.	No stocks	
l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks	
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No stocks	
l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks	
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.	lb.	1.25	- —
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns.	lb.	1.35	- 1.60
Calif., cns.	lb.	1.65	- 2.00
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	1.40	- 1.60
Messina, coppers	lb.	No stocks	
West Indian, cns.	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
sequiterpeneless, bots.	lb.	100.00	-112.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.	lb.	2.40	- 2.75
Palm,[1,7] Niger, dms.	lb.	.0665-	—
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	5.75	- 6.50
Palmkernel,[1,7] crude, bulk, c.i.f. N.Y.	lb.	.0635 Nom.	
Paraffin,[1,4] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S.	gal.	.08¼-	.08½
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.S.	gal.	.08	- —
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour, G.S.	gal.	.08	- —
350° flash, 90-95 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. refy.	gal.	.09½-	—
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis.	gal.	.08¼-	.15
10/25 pour, same basis.	gal.	.08¼-	.09¾
Patchouli, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Peanut,[1,7] bleached, deod., tanks, divd. E.	lb.	.1501-	—
crude, tanks, works	lb.	.12½-	.13¾
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, divd. E.	lb.	.06	- —
raw, 50%, tanks, divd. E.	lb.	.04	- —
hydrogenated, tanks, divd. E.,	lb.	.1673-	.1975
Pennyroyal, dms., cns.	lb.	No prices	
import, cns.	lb.	3.25	- 3.55
Peppermint,[1] natural, dms.	lb.	6.25	- 6.85
redist., USP, dms.	lb.	6.75	-7.50
Perilla, crude, dms.	lb.	No stocks	
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms.,	lb.	2.35	- 2.50
Pimento, berry, dms.	lb.	6.85	- 8.00
leaf, cns.	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
Pine,[1] ret. dms., c.l., divd. E.,	gal.	.62	- .63½
l.c.l., divd. E.	gal.	.73	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.55	- —
Pineneedle, cns.	lb.	3.10	- 3.25
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmont, Cal.	gal.	.22½-	—
contracts	gal.	.19¼-	—
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind.	gal.	.34	- —
Boston, Providence	gal.	.25	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.27	- —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.18	- —
Martinez, Cal.	gal.	.26	- —

[2] Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1] bulk, New Orleans.	lb.	.1156½-	—
Red,[1] ret. bbls., c.l., dms., divd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.13¼-	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.14¼-	—
Texas and Okla.	lb.	.13⅝-	—
tanks, divd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.12¼-	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.12¼-	—
Texas and Okla.	lb.	.13	- —
double dist., ret. dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.15⅞-	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.16¼-	—
Texas and Okla.	lb.	.16⅝-	—
special non-ret. dms., bbls., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.16⅝-	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.17⅛-	—
Texas and Okla.	lb.	.17½-	—

Red oil prices for ton lots are ¼ cent per pound higher, and 1 cent higher for less than ton lots.

Rose, natural, coppers	oz.	31.25	-45.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms.	lb.	1.25	- 1.35
U.S.P., cns., dms.	lb.	1.45	- 1.50
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms.	gal.	.66	- —
2nd rectified, dms.	gal.	.68	- —
3rd rectified, dms.	gal.	.72	- —
Rue, bots.	lb.	5.00	- 5.25
Sage, Spanish, cns.	lb.	2.35	- 3.00
Sandalwood, NF, Mysore, cns., case lots.	lb.	7.00	- 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,7] tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	.089	- —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1400-	—
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1500-	—
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1300-	—
tanks	lb.	.1225-	—
Sassafras, artif., cns.	lb.	.55	- .80
natural, cns., dms.	lb.	2.00	- 2.30



A new era is before us. We either go up or down from this point. Which direction you go depends largely upon the ingenuity of our research laboratories in every field.

Our own production problems have been severe during the war years. We have done our utmost to supply our customers with the materials they wanted. We have achieved a good record in this regard.

Nevertheless our chief effort has been in our research laboratories. Many products which will be well known in the industry in future years have been developed by us.

These products are not as yet in commercial production but samples are ready for you in order that you may examine the products which will affect our industry in the future.

Information in regard to these, together with samples, will be furnished on request on your firm's letterhead.

A preview of what is coming in the aromatics field is yours for the asking.

Aromatics Division

GENERAL DRUG COMPANY

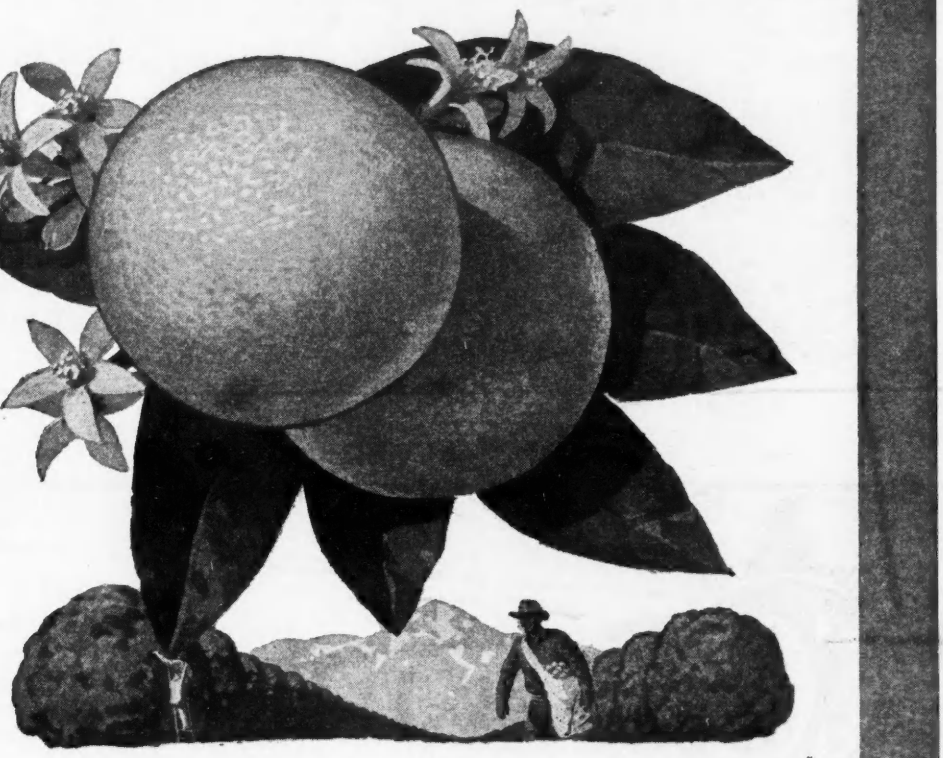
125 Barclay St., New York 7, N. Y.

9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 6 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W. WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, savin, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Savory, cns.	lb.	3.00 - —
Seal,[1] No. 1, tanks, U.S. ports.	lb.	.099 - —
Sesame,[1,7] tanks	lb.	.1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works.	gal.	.2185- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.23 - .29
tanks, works	gal.	.15 - .18
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Soybean,[1,7] clarified, dms.	lb.	.1296- .1335
tanks	lb.	.1250- —
crude, tanks, Decatur	lb.	.1175- —
deod., Winter, tanks	lb.	.1393- —
ref. dms.	lb.	.1500- .1540
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.08½- —
refd., varnish, dms.	lb.	.1380- .1402
tanks	lb.	.1340- .1347
Spearmint, dms.	lb.	4.00 - 4.25
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms.	lb.	.1445- —
natural, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1310- —
Spruce,[1] cns., dms.	lb.	2.55 - 2.75
Sunflower,[6] imp., refined, tanks,	lb.	.1438- —
semi-refined, tanks	lb.	.1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.	lb.	4.00 - 5.00
South, cns.	lb.	2.50 - 2.75
Tall,[1] crude, dms., c.l., wks.	ton.	53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	58.65 - 63.65
tanks, works	ton.	40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06 - .06¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¼- —
tanks, works	lb.	.04½- —
Tallow, acidless, bbls.	lb.	.14¼- —
tanks	lb.	.13¾- —
Tansy, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Tar,[1] pine, crude, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.33⅜- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.29⅜- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.27 - —
rectified, USP, bbls.	gal.	.60½- —
Tar acid (see T).		
Thyme, NF, red, cns.	lb.	2.75 - 3.25
white, cns.	lb.	3.05 - 3.80
Tung,[1,7] dms., c.l.	lb.	.39 - .39½
l.c.l.	lb.	.40 - .41
tanks	lb.	.38⅝- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).		
Turpentine, rectified, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	.27 - .29
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.	lb.	35.00 -45.00
Whale,[6] ref., natural, dms.	lb.	.1187 Nom.
Winter bleached, dms.	lb.	.1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.	gal.	10.00 -12.50
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., incl., c.l.	gal.	.34 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.37 - .41
65-75 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.35 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.39 - .42
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.37 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.40 - 44
125/135 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.46 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.49 - .55
145/155 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.48 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.51 - .55
175/185 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.50 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.53 - .57
200/210 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.54 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.57 - .61
335/345 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.62 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.65 - .69
55, 70 and 85 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco.	gal.	.42 - —
smaller lots, same basis,	gal.	.44 - .47
100 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco.	gal.	.51½- —
smaller lots, same basis,	gal.	.53½- .56½
145 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco.	gal.	.59 - —
smaller lots, same basis,	gal.	.61 - .64
180 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco.	gal.	.62½- —
smaller lots, same basis,	gal.	.64½- .67½
340 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco.	gal.	.74 - —
smaller lots, same basis,	gal.	.76 - .79
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns.	lb.	5.50 - 8.50
South, cns.	lb.	4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).		
Wood (see Oil, tung).		
Wormseed,[1] cns.	lb.	5.00 - 5.15
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	4.85 - 5.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots.	lb.	9.00 -24.50
Oleostearin,[1,7] dms., Chicago.	lb.	.1061-
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines.	ton.	7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	9.50 - —
lumps, paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	7.00 - —
spalls, paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots.	lb.	18.00 - —
25-lb. lots	lb.	18.25 - —
smaller lots	lb.	13.50 -18.00
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.		
Orange, cadmium selenide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works.	lb.	1.50 - —
Dinitroaniline, toner[5]	lb.	1.05 - —
Molybdate,[1,6] bbls.	lb.	.41 - —
Orthonitroaniline toner,[5] bbls., kgs., works.	lb.	.80 - 1.05
Persian,[1] bbls.	lb.	.30 - .45
Orange mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12¼- —
dlvd. Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.12½- —
other points	lb.	.12 - —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.	lb.	.12¾- —
Ariz., etc	lb.	.13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.13 - —
other points	lb.	.12½- —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bgs.,	lb.	.13½- .14
sweet, bls.	lb.	.14 - .14½
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs.	lb.	.08½- .09
flat leaf, bgs.	lb.	.08½- .09¼
Orris root, African, bls.	lb.	.85 - —
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.90 - .95
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.65 - .70
Veroha, bls.	lb.	No stocks
Orthoamyiphenol, dms., works.	lb.	.25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Orthochloraniliu, dms.	lb.	.60 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.35 - .37
Orthocresol,[1,6] 30.4° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.17½- .18
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18 - .18½
29.0° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.16½- .17
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies,	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.		
Orthonitroanilin, dms.	lb.	.43 - .65
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., grade A., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11 - —
grade B, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.,	lb.	.75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.	lb.	.82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.	lb.	.19 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls.	lb.	.23 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.11 - —
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.10 - —
Ouabaine, USP, bots.	gram.	3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works.	lb.	2.50 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	2.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.	lb.	3.75 - 4.25
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochleride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	7.00 - —
smaller lots	oz.	7.05 - 7.35
Sulphate, cns.	oz.	7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[1] Calif., sweet Calientа, ground, bgs.	lb.	.40 - .41
Chilean, bgs.	lb.	30½- .31
Portuguese, bgs.	lb.	.38 - .42
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.45 - .46½
Para-anisidin, dms., works.	lb.	.75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks.	lb.	.26½- .28
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.24 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25 - .27
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.1505- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1545- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene,[6] dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11 - .12
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½- .13
Paraffin,[1] crude scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery.	lb.	.04¼- —
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery.	lb.	.05 - —
120-122 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0520- —
123-124 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0530- —
125-127 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0560- —
127-129 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0585- —
128-130 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0595- —
130-132 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0615- —
132-134 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0640- —
135-137 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0715- —
140-142 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0810- —
146-148 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher		
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.21 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.22 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 95%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., wks.	lb.	.12 - —
10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.15 - —
USP, cbys., cns.	lb.	.35 - .45
Paranitroaniliu, kgs., works.	lb.	.42 - .45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, xgs., wks.	lb.	.15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works.	lb.	.30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs.	lb.	3.00 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.	lb.	.48 - —
Paris green,[1] dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.20 - .27
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22 - .28
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	.28 - .34
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.34 - .35
Pectin, bbls.	lb.	1.25 - —
Penicillin,[4] ampules, per 100,000 unit.		.55 - .95
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.	lb.	.16 - .18
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works.	lb.	.20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, CP, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.75 - —
smaller containers	lb.	1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.27 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.31 - —
Pentane, 28°-38° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.11 - —
l.c.l., dms., Group 3.	gal.	.19 - —
industrial grade, tanks, Group 3.	gal.	.07¼- .07½
laboratory grade, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	.55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.20 - —
Pepper, black,[1,7] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.10 - —
50 to 100 bgs.	lb.	.1050- —
4 to 24 bgs.	lb.	.1100- —
Red, capsicum, Carolina, longs, new crop, bgs., ship't point.	lb.	.32 Nom.
sports, old crop, bgs.	lb.	.46 Nom.



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THE EXCHANGE ORANGE PRODUCTS CO., ONTARIO, CALIF.

Exchange

OIL OF
ORANGE
U. S. P.

Pepper, red, Louisiana, sports, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
longs, new crop, bgs., ship't point.	lb.	No stocks
Chillies, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
White,[1,7] bgs., 15 tons	lb.	.1161 Nom.
24 bgs.	lb.	.1295 Nom.
Peppermint, dom., USP, bls.	lb.	.70 - .75
imported, bls.	lb.	.90 Nom.
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0782- .0800
Zone 2, same basis	lb.	.0832- .0850
Zone 3, same basis	lb.	.0882- .0900
Zone 4, same basis	lb.	.0876- .0900
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis	lb.	.0832- .0850
Zone 2, same basis	lb.	.0882- .0900
Zone 3, same basis	lb.	.0932- .0950
Zone 4, same basis	lb.	.0926- .0950

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.10 - 1.25
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3,c.l.	lb.	.021 - —
golden topax, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.028 - —
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	.03½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½- —
extra amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾- —
cream, c.l., dms.	lb.	.05 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½- —
white, lily, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼- —
snow, dms. c.l.	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08 - —
soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades,	bbl.	.93 - 1.01
Illinois	bbl.	1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County,	bbl.	1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	.88 - 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.85 - 1.25
Pennsylvania	bbl.	1.31 - 3.00
Texas, Gulf coast	bbl.	1.06 - 1.86
North, North-Central..	bbl.	1.01 - 1.25
Panhandle	bbl.	1.10 - 1.22
West	bbl.	.70 - 1.72
Wyoming	bbl.	1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd., E.	gal.	.35 - —
30°-60°C., dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.29 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal., cns., dlvd., E.	gal.	.35 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.29 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal., cns., dlvd., E.	gal.	.35 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.29 - —
Petroleum, fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery, Arkansas, No. 1.	gal.	.04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3.	gal.	.06½- —
Bayonne, No. 2, tanks.	gal.	.062 - —
California, heavy	bbl.	1.10 - —
light	bbl.	1.20 - —
diesel	gal.	.04 - —
stove dist.	gal.	.05 - —
Group 3, No. 3.	gal.	.06½- —
No. 5	bbl.	.85 - —
No. 6	bbl.	.80 - .85
Kansas, No. 3	bbl.	.85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 2	gal.	.03¾- —
No. 6	bbl.	.90 - —
No. 14-16	bbl.	.97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1.	gal.	.07 - .07¾
No. 2	gal.	.07 - .0836
No. 3	gal.	.06¾- .07¾
36-40 gravity	gal.	.97 - 07¾
bunker C (Nos. 5 and 6), tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	1.71 - —
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.51 - —
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.555 - —
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	1.42 - —
Fall River, Mass.	bbl.	1.525 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.42 - —
New Haven, Conn.	bbl.	1.525 - —
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.51 - —
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.47 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	1.51 - —
Portland, Me.	bbl.	1.555 - —
Portsmouth, N. H.	bbl.	1.555 - —
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.525 - —
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.42 - —
Tiverton, R. I.	bbl.	1.525 - —
Wilmington, N. C.	bbl.	1.42 - —
Group 3, tanks	lb.	.07½- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks.	gal.	.06¾- —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13 - —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1540- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1520- —
Newark (200 gals.)	gal.	.125 - —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
Lacquer diluent, California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles	gal.	.11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.11½- —
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery	gal.	.11½- —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks,	gal.	.07¾- —
toluol type, tanks	gal.	.07¾- —
Mineral spirits, California, San Francisco, 163-252 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10½- —
198-200 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10¼- —
312-408 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 - —
246-397 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10½- —
362-456 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery	gal.	.10 - —
Group 3, tanks, refinery	gal.	.06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.135 - —
Boston	gal.	.12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1430- —
Buffalo	gal.	.1240- —
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11 - —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.1380- —
Hartford	gal.	.1430- —
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1280- —
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12 - —
Petroleum, mineral spirits, tankwagon, Milwaukee	gal.	.1240- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1220- —
Newark	gal.	.11 - —
New York	gal.	.11 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.125 - —
Providence	gal.	.13 - —
Rochester	gal.	.1330- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14 - —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.135 - —
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.11 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco	gal.	.12 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks, refinery,	gal.	.07½- —
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.12 - —
Bridgeport	gal.	.1730- —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
high-solvency, No. 8, over 76% arom., tanks.	gal.	.225 - —
No. 80, tanks, frt. alld.	gal.	.2205- —
No. 40, tanks, Wilmington, Cal.	gal.	.13½- —
No. A-80, tanks, Carteret, N. J.	gal.	.23 - —
Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit.	gal.	.21½- —
No. B-90, tanks, all shipping points.	gal.	.24½- —
No. F-80, tanks, Carteret, N. J.	gal.	.28 - —
V.M.&P. at refinery, California, 46.5 254 i.p.b., 380 e.p., tanks, El Segundo	gal.	.11 - —
Richmond	gal.	11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. wells, Wash.	gal.	12 - —
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., Los Angeles	gal.	.10 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.10¼- —
Portland, Seattle.	gal.	.11 - —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, San Francisco,	gal.	.25½- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.07¾- .07¼
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—		
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks.	gal.	.11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y. tanks.	gal.	.10 - —
Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.06¾- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks.	gal.	.07¼- .07¼
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.13 - —
Boston	gal.	.12 - —
Chicago	gal.	.13½- —
Detroit	gal.	.1580- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark	gal.	.11 - —
New York	gal.	.11 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14 - —
Toluol, tanks, dlvd. E.	gal.	.27 - —
Xylol, tanks, dlvd. E.	gal.	.26 - —
Petroleum sulphonates[6] 65% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.09¾- .10¾
tanks, works	lb.	.06¼- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.09¾- .10¾
tanks, works.	lb.	.09¼- —
Phenobarbital, cns.	lb.	3.60 - 3.75
dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	3.50 - —
Phenol,[2,6] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equaid.,	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10¾- —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.09 - —
82-94% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.09¾- .10¼
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10¼- —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.09¾- .09¼
USP, dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.11¼- —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.09¼- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.85 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	.87 - .92
Yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.80 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	.82 - .87
Phenothiasin, NF, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.49 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	.54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, solut., 50%, bots.	lb.	2.45 - 2.50
100%, bots.	lb.	4.00 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.	lb.	3.30 - 3.35
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.,	lb.	4.75 - 4.80
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.	lb.	4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works,	lb.	7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works.	lb.	1.75 - —
Phlorogiucinol, CP, fib. dms.	lb.	13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.	lb.	12.00 -12.50
Phesgene, ton lots, works.	lb.	.19 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).		
Phosphate rock,[1,3] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., bulk, car at mine, c.l.	long ton.	2.20 - —
70%-68%, same basis.	long ton.	2.60 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., same basis.	long ton.	3.20 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., same basis.	long ton.	4.20 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., same basis.	long ton.	5.20 - —
entirely pebble, 50c. per ton higher than above prices.		
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., 30% P_2O_5 minimum.	short ton.	3.15 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum.	short ton.	3.55 - —
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum.	short ton.	3.70 - —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70-68% b.p.l., 5% i. & a., same basis.	long ton.	5.30 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., same basis.	long ton.	5.80 - —
refinery, ground, 29% P_2O_5, same basis.	long ton.	4.95 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis.	long ton.	5.15 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis.	short ton.	5.25 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis.	short ton.	5.50 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis.	short ton.	6.00 - —

CCI

ALUMS

Aluminum Sulphate - 17% Commercial

Lump • Ground • Powdered

Ammonia Alum - U. S. P.

Lump • Nut • Pea • Granular • Powdered

Potash Alum

Lump • Nut • Pea • Granular • Powdered

PROMPT SHIPMENT

Bags • Barrels • LCL • Carload

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SAN FRANCISCO.

PLANT LOCATIONS

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
WOBURN, MASS.
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
BASTROP, LA.
BATON ROUGE, LA.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS
HOUSTON, TEXAS
BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

We Solicit Your Inquiries

CONSOLIDATED CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES INC.

Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs. lb. .40 - .44
tins, export lb. .55 - —
yellow, cns. lb. .23 - .25
dms., c.l. lb. .14½ - —
Oxychloride,[6] dms., c.l. lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .12½ - .15
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks. lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs. lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride,[6] dms., c.l. lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .12½ - .15
Phthalamide, bbls., works lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs. lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots. oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vis. oz. 3.75 - 5.10
Nitrate, bots., vis. oz. 3.65 - 5.00
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs. lb. .28 - .23½
Pinetar,[4] retort, dms. incl. c.l., works gal. .31 - —
l.c.l., works, dms. incl. gal. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. gal. .27 - —
Pinkroot, bls. lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots. lb. 16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar,[1] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 22.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .04 - .06
Hardwood, paper bgs., works lb. .03½ - —
Linseed, dms. lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
stands, 200 lbs. stand. 6.00 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .04 - .06
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Podophyllin, dms. lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bls. lb. .18 - .19
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 50,000 lbs., works, frt. alld. lb. .32 - —
20,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .34 - .36
Water-clear, polystyrene, 7c. per lb. less than plain colors.
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs. lb. .75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bls. lb. .60 - .70
Seed, Canadian, Danish, bgs., futures lb. .38 - .39
Domestic, blue, bgs. lb. No stocks
Dutch, futures lb. .39 - .40
Indian, white, bgs. lb. No stocks
South American, bgs. lb. .45 - .46
Potash abietate lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms. lb. .28 - .30
cns. lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns. lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms. lb. .10 - .21
Bichromate,[1,6] bgs., c.l., works, lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10½ - .10¾
Potash bichromate in bbls. ½c. higher.
Borate, gran., bbls., N.Y. or Chi. lb. .1015- —
Bromide, USP, gran., 500-lb. bbls., dms. lb. .25 - —
100-lb. kgs. lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, cal., bbls., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06¾ - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾ - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms. lbs. .19 - .21
Caustic, low-chloride, 90% basis, flake, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.31 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.68½ - —
90% basis, liquid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.56 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.68½ - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 8.06 - —
solid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.56 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.93½ - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¼ - .07½
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .03¾ - .03½
tanks, same basis lb. .02½ - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l. lb. .06½ - .06¾
Chromate,[6] bgs. lb. .24 - .28
Chlorate,[1] cryst., kgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works lb. .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse. lb. .16 - .18
Chloride, tech., cryst., 98%, bgs., kgs. lb. .08 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms., lb. .38½ - .38⅞
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., cns., cbys. lb. 1.65 - 1.67
dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
100-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms. lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns. lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs. lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs. lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots., cns. lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt,[6] 22% K_2O, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, same basis unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls. lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls. lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports unit-ton. .53½ - —
granular, 50-52% K_2O unit-ton. .53½ - —

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific coast ports.

Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral pure, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .37 - .50
tech. fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .09¾ - .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., wks. lb. .19¾ - .20¼
USP, dms., works lb. .20½ - .21
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
Prussiate, red, kgs. lb. .50 - .53
Yellow, bbls. lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls. lb. .18 - —

Potash silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works ton. 200.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., l.c.l., 5 or more, works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, gran. lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls. lb. .15 - .21
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports. ton. 36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms. lb. .70 - .76
Thiocyanate, bbls. lb. .62 - .66
kgs. lb. .70 - .76
Xanthate, dms., c.l. lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works oz. 14.20 - 14.95
Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports ton. 26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works lb. .40 - .45
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms. lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls. lb. .23 - .25
Berries, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
Prince's pine herb, bls. lb. .60 - .61
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.25 - 4.75

Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3 gal. .03¾ - —
Propyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls. lb. .65 - .66
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots, lb. .03¾ - —
smaller lots lb. .03¾ - .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾ - —
smaller lots lb. .03¾ - .04½
Chi., ton lots lb. .04½ - —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. No stocks
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms. 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms. 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum,[1] concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, bbls., works lb. 9.25 - 9.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works gal. 7.15 - —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works gal. 10.65 - —
Flowers, coarse-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .31½ - —
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .33¾ - —
powder, 0.5% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .25 - —
Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald. gal. 1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis, lb. .45 - 45¼
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long ton. 8.00 - 10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyronate, dms., works gal. .75 - 1.25

Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., bulk, mines ton. 10.00 - 11.50
325 mesh, same basis ton. 13.00 - 13.90
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, same basis ton. 11.50 - —
Pyrophylilite in paper bags, $1.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, transparent, c.s., works, lb. .19 - —
black, cs., works lb. .17 - —
China, white ivory, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
dense, white, cs., works lb. .17 - —
gray, cs., works lb. .17 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., wks. lb. .14 - —
translucent pastels, cs., wks. lb. .17 - —
transparent, cs., works lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls. lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract,[1] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight, $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account lb. .05⅝ - .05⅞
Quebracho extract, clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .06½ - .06¾
dissolved, 35%, tan., bbls., works lb. .04575 - .0595
tanks, works lb. .04075 - —
ground, 70%, bgs., c.l. lb. .089 - —
l.c.l., bgs. lb. .0915 - —
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb. .11 - .12

To his many friends who are also users of solvents, the news of Dr. MacGee's release from service with Uncle Sam's Navy is good news.

We believe you'll share our sentiments when we say, "It's good to have you back, 'Doc'. We sure missed you!"

Yes, once again 'Doc' has taken up his old post as head of the Solvents Division of Skelly Oil Company, and once again is devoting his knowledge and skill to helping you turn out better products.

SKELLY

SKELLYSOLVE

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY
SKELLY BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18¼- —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net)..flask.109.00-114.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. No stocks
powd., precip., cns.....oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. No stocks
Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs..oz. No stocks
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .80½- —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Hydriodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .80½- —
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Quinine Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs...oz. No stocks
Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns..oz. No stocks
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24½- .50

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Red, alizarin lake,[3] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis...lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.) (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .80 - —

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.

Selenide, dark, bbls., works.lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
Orange (see Orange).
Red, carmine, No. 40, dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works.lb. .85 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bbls., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Oxide, pure, bbls.....lb. .09 - .09¾
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .085 - .094
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., wks..lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Lithol toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works...lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake 25% kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide,[2] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 2.62 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Para[3] toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Red, Persian (see Orange).
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works.lb. .55 Nom.
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04⅝- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - —
Venetian, 5%, bbls., wks....lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Red precipitate,[2] NF, powd., flb. dms..lb. 2.77 - 2.79
Red saunders wood grd., bbls.lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.lb. .64 - .74
USP, cryst., dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.60 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .15 - .16
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. .43 - .45
powd., bbls.....lb. .46 - .48
Riboflavin, bots.....kilo.200.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option.lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .11 - .11½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13¾- .14½
Rosin, gum,[1,4,7]—
B, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.68 - —
D, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.75 - —
E, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.28 - —
F, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.38 - —
G, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.42 - —
H, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.44 - —
I, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.44 - —
K, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.48 - —
M, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
N, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.66 - —
W.G., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.91 - —
W.W., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.18 - —
X, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 818 - —
Wood,[1,4,7] B (resin), dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 4.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs 4.93 - —
K, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
M, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.05 - —
N, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
WW, X, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Rotenone,[1,9] bbls., works.....lb.10.90 -13.50
extract, liq., dms., works....per unit. 1.05 - —
powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .48 - .50

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .40 - .45
Saccharin,[1] soluble and insoluble, 1,000 lbs. and up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.30
Persian, tins.....lb.48.00 - —
Spanish, NF, tins.....lb.35.00 -37.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. .90 - .92
Sage, Calif., leucophylla, bgs., Pacific coast..lb. .30 - .31
Dalmatian-type, No. 1, bgs., Pacific coast..lb. .95 - .96
Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. No stocks
fair, bls., futures.....lb. .18½- .19
Greek, bls.....lb. .27 - .29
Palestine, bls.....lb. .16 - .16¼
Spanish, bls.....lb. .17½- .18
Washington, Dalmatian-type, bls..lb. .65 - .66
Sage flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms.....lb.15.00 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
flb. dms.....lb. .92 - .93
Powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Washington, bls., futures, source lb. .70 - .71
Salt rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.20 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.19.60 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 ton lots..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 ton lots..100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns.kilo.170.00-175.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls..lb. .35 - .37
Honduras, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Mexican, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Sassafras bark, ordinary, bls..lb. .40 - .45
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
select, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Savory, Calif., bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Spanish, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Saw palmetto berries, bgs....lb. .20 - .21
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33⅜- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cns., 10 lb. lots..lb. 1.65 - —
cs., 1,000 lb. lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Senna, Alex., half-leaf, bls....lb. .19 - .22
siftings, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .17 - .17½
2, bls.....lb. .15 - .15½
3, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Shellac,[1] bleached, bonedry, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .43½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —

To the Country for Christmas, 1920

By 1920 the jingle of sleighbells had begun to give way to the clank of tire chains on country roads and city streets as more and more people, anxious to "get there" in winter as well as summer, kept the family car out of storage and on the go all year 'round.

Here was perhaps the greatest test that tires had ever been called upon to meet. Cold weather, icy ruts and the wear and tear of chains reduced their mileage and increased the risk of blowouts. The rubber industry met the challenge with better tire construction and the increasing use of carbon black, that magic rubber reinforcing material. For carbon black has proved a key material with which tire makers have increased wear resistance—until by 1941 mileages of 35,000 or more were taken for granted!

Witco Chemical Company, founded in 1920, early recognized the vital importance of carbon black to the future development of the rubber industry... went into its production on a large scale... and has worked constantly to improve its effectiveness through research on better production methods. Today Witco blacks are helping to lengthen the service of all types of synthetic rubber products in all climates—from tropic heat to arctic cold. They are among the vital materials that have aided in making our great synthetic rubber program a smashing success.

Today, Witco offers a complete line of carbon blacks not only for rubber compounding but for use in paints, printing inks, paper, plastics and other industries. It is an important part of Witco's increasingly broadening service to America's process industries.

WITCO CHEMICAL COMPANY MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

[Formerly Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc.]

295 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • Boston • Chicago • Detroit • Cleveland • Akron • London

Shellac, bleached, refined, bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .43½- —
Boston .....lb. .49½- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —

Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices: (1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 8c. more.

D. C., V.S.O., Diamond I, 100 bgs..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, 100 bgs.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. .3660- —
Chicago .....lb. .8710- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3960- —
TN, 100 bgs., Boston, N.Y...lb. 3550- —
Chicago .....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3805- —

Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works.. ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.35.00 -38.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.15.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.18.50 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- .27
Silver bullion.....oz. .71111- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, cns., 100 ozs., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .47 - —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .47¾- —
smaller lots.....oz. .47½- .47¾
Neucleinate, USP, bots., dms.. oz. .308 - .358
Proteinate, USP, bots., dms.oz. .288 - .338
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .06
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .20 - .21
imp., bbls.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. .21 - .22
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd.. lb. .08½- .10
NF, cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .14 - .16
tech., 60%, l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- .06
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Aluminate,[5] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .16 - .16½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .10

Soda arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.... 100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.23 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works, zone 1.. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., zone 1.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. .95 - —
extra, light, 58%, bgs., c.l.. 100 lbs. 1.18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.18
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.36 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52

Soda bicarbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Bichromate,[1,8] bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07⅞- .08⅛
Soda bichromate in bbls. ½c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solut., 32°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35°, bbls. c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .25 - — fiber dms., 100 lbs., works, lb. .26 - —
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 9.00 -12.90
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrate Soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd.100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyer's tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
seller's tanks, works. 100 lbs. 1.95 - —

Soda caustic liquid, 70%, buyer's tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.97½- —
seller's tanks, works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —

Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.

Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., kgs., c.l., works....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chloride (see Salt).
Chromate, 1,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- .09¾
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .22½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .29½
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhydrous, dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Formate, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .0655- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .068 - —

Soda glutamate, monobasic, kgs, lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, crys., bbls..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.40 - —
powder, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, cbys., cns...lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .18 - —
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24 - .26
tech. (see Soda caustic).
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, crys., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs 2.60 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.43
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0485- —
l.c.l., N. Y., or Chi....lb. .051 - —
bgs, c.l., dlvd.....lb .0435- —
l.c.l., N. Y., or Chi....lb. .046 - —
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate,[7] anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Methylate, bots., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
cns., works.....lb. .55 - .60
dms., works.....lb. .45 - .60

SOLVAY

HEADQUARTERS for ALKALIES and related products

Soda Ash

Caustic Soda

Special Alkalies and Cleansers

Liquid Chlorine

Calcium Chloride

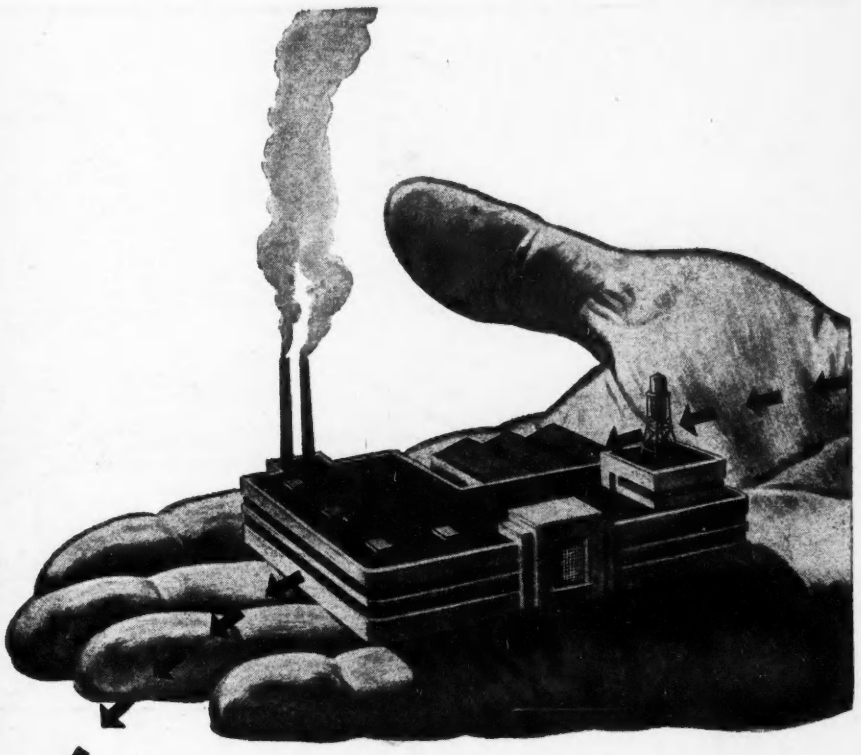
Potassium Carbonate

Caustic Potash

Sodium Nitrite

Ammonium Chloride

Para-Dichlorobenzene



A Helping Hand for Industry

Available to all industry is the Solvay Technical Service Staff... Comprised of chemists, engineers and technicians with broad, industry-wise knowledge and practical "know-how" experience, this complete corps of specialists offers expert, helpful advice on the use and handling of alkalies and related products.

Avail yourself of the dependable service that is assured by Solvay —manufacturers of alkalies and related products of the highest quality since 1881.

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Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company
40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

BRANCH SALES OFFICES:
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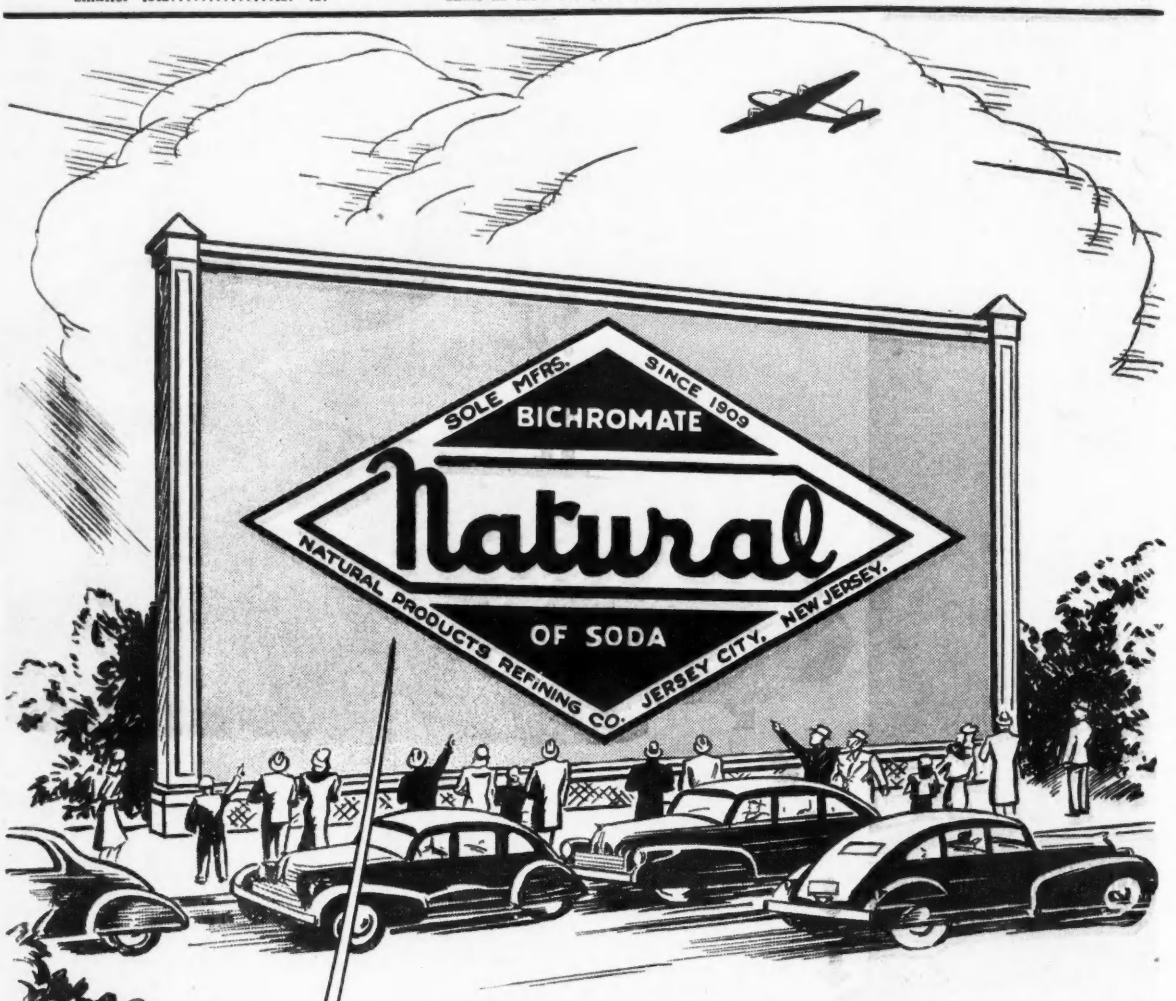
Soda Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works..lb. .47 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.27.00 - —
refd, gran., bbls., 10 tons.. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis, ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
west coast ports..100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.80
flake, dms., c.l, works100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works..lb. .10 - —
Pantothenate, dextrorotary, 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquete, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l, works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., wks. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —

Soda phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.28
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.40 - 6.75
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP XII, dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .159 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs 7.65 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.05
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 3.10 - —
kgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
Soda phosphate in bbls. 20c. higher.
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] tetra-basic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.75
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .52 - .54
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.

Soda sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40°, turbid, spot, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works. lb .06½- .07
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - .10
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07¼
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.20
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls....lb. .07 - .10
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l, works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 bls. 2.90 - 3.10
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65

Soda sulphohydrate, liquid, 58%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, 100% basis, works. lb. .03¾- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Tetrapyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-cinchophen, bots., dms...lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand. cont. 125-250 lbs...lb. .19 - .22
Soda-sulphadiazin, USP, dms..lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphamerazin, dms.....lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphapyridine, powd., bots., dms..lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Soda-sulphathiazole, USP, dms., lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Solvent naphtha,[6] dms., wks.gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .26 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .26 - —
high-flash,[4] dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
wire-enamel,[4] ret. dms., c.l., frt. equalized..gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .30 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .22 - —
Soybean meal,[1,7] 41%, bulk, c.l., Decatur..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .20 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .20½- .24
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17¾- —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.25 - 2.95
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .48 - .49
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squaw vine, bls.....lb. .53 - .55
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 2.25 - —
White, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .10¾- .11¼
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 4.08 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.72 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.19 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms.lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Sulphate, nat., air-floated, 325 mesh 90%, bbls., works..ton.58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Strychnine, NF, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, USP, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works...lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazine, USP, dms.....lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphaguanidin, dms.....lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, dms.....lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphanilamide, USP, bots....lb. 1.50 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Sulphanilamide, 30-80 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiozole, dms.....lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton.16.00 - —
vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.11
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
flour, light, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l, wks. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.cl, works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
rubbermakers', bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —



Sign of the Times!

BICHROMATE OF SODA

Crystals — Granular

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BICHROMATE OF POTASH

Crystals — Granular

"BUY CROW-MATES"

NATURAL PRODUCTS REFINING CO.

904 GARFIELD AVE., JERSEY CITY 5, N. J.

Sulphur chloride, 65-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liqu., com'l, cyls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½ - .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works..lb. .16 - .21
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Balto., unit-ton. .65 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .51 - .54
others .....unit-ton. .57 - .84

Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.

triple, 40% or more, a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida .....unit-ton. .63 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .70 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .75 - —

Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.30

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks.ton.17.50 -43.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works, ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
grd., fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85 - 99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
imp. Canada, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,7] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
special, loose.....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 50% (42% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07 - .07½
(70% fat), dms., c.l.....lb. .10 - .10¼
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., ½c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
Tankage,[1,7] animal, feed grd., 9-11% ammon., bulk, unit-ton. 5.58 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tapioca flour,[1] f.o.b. Brazil...lb. .06½- —
delivery N. Y.....lb. .07 - .07½
Java, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28½- —
25%, dms., c.l. works...gal. .30 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .32 - —
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).
Tara,[1] powd., c.l. ex dock, U. S. ports..long ton.118.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Leaves, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .52¾- .56
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .34 - .50
Terpinglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works, lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .26½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrallin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works..lb.12.50 Nom.
Theobromine,[1] dms., 25-lb. lots.. lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams or more..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme, California, French type, bls., Pacific Coast..lb. .90 - .92
Spanish, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, dms.....lb. 3.40 - 3.50
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
crystals,[6] bgs., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] .....lb. .52 - —
Bolivian .....lb. .63½- —
Straits .....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[6] bbls.....lb. .54 - .55
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1,4] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15¼- .15¾
nonchalking,[1,8] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- .17¼
plain,[8] bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium, base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Calcium, base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —

Titanium pigment calcium-rutile base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Magnesium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. 40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol (toluene) coaltar, 2° industr., dms., return, wks. gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .27 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
1° nitration, ret. dms., works, gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .27 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
Petroleum toluol prices, same as those for coaltar toluol.
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls., lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 ozs., lots, oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms.. works.....lb. .28 - .32
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .96 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, cns., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .52 - .55
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .49 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt., alld.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, frt. alld.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —

Trichloroethylene, l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis, Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate,[6] tech., cns. works..lb. .28 - .39½
dms, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .40 - —
Triethylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .36 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .30 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Trimethylolpropane, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[6] bbls., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27 - .27½
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works.ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[3] 99-99.7% dms., works..lb. 2.00 - 5.45
Oxide, kgs. .....lb. No prices.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls., futures..lb. .16½- .19
Haitian, bls., Miami or New Orleans..lb. .10 Nom.
Madras, bgs. .....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, ret. dms...gal. .93½- .94½
Wood,[1] d.d., dms., East....gal. .65 - .70
tanks, East.....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., ret. dms., East, gal. .80 - .82
tanks, East .....gal. .74 - .75
Sulphate, ret. dms.....gal. .65 - .74

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium,[6] oxide, black, bgs...lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —

TO MAKE IT SELL
make it white
or make it colorful . . .
To make it sell!
America is going shopping again for the thousand-and-one articles wanted and needed to replenish its war depleted larder. And brilliantly colored or dazzlingly white merchandise of many kinds will make the cash register ring most often.
To make articles dazzlingly white or brilliantly colorful bleaching is of fundamental importance to many industries. Mathieson, pioneer developer of bleaching chemicals including chlorine, calcium hypochlorites and Sodium Chlorite, has a primary and functional interest in assisting you with your bleaching.
Sodium Chlorite (and its co-product, Chlorine Dioxide) is Mathieson's newest, greatest chemical bleaching agent. Through its use, many industries will be able to bleach whiter than ever before and, at the same time, obtain utterly new concepts of bleach control with absolute minimum loss of strength factors in materials so bleached.
If bleaching is one of your problems, why not consult Mathieson for assistance? Mathieson's wartime experience with applications of Sodium Chlorite may help you produce better peacetime merchandise which America will be shopping for.
THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS
Mathieson
CHEMICALS
PIONEERS AND LEADERS IN THE

Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts., ton 68.00 - —
l.c.l. ship. pts. ton 70.50 -85.00
import. pure, cs. lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works, or Atlantic or Gulf ports ton 57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va. ton 59.00 - —
fixed ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopeville, Va., NH_3, ton 112.80- —
fixed ammonia content, usual Atlantic and Gulf ports, NH_3 ton 116.80 - —

C and D prices for Urea-ammonia liquor are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations

Urunday, c.l., ex dock, in bond, lb. .05 - —
Urunday price based on ocean frt., at $12, insurance $1 per lb.
Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .19 - .20

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls., futures lb. .58 - .60
Indian, bls. lb. .45 - .46
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s. ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s. ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins lb. 10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins lb. 3.50 - 3.75
yellow label, tins lb. 3.25 - 3.50
West Indian, tins lb. No stocks
Vanillin,[1] ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. or more lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs. or more lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 2.40 - 2.50
ex lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more, lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns. lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs. lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate, cbys., works lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Ether, bots., 75 c.c., less 20% and 20% bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis bot. 1.03 - —
25 c.c., same basis bot. .65 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), bots., mil., units .10 - .12
in corn oil (see Calciferol).
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Wattle bark,[1,2] E. Africa, bgs., f.a.s. ton. 50.00 -53.00
S. Afr., bgs., f.a.s. ton. 60.00 -53.00
extract,[1] liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .05¼- .06¼
tanks lb. .04¾- .05¼
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock lb. .05595- .05845
S. Afr., tannin, ex dock lb. .0572- .0597
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs. lb. No stocks
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cakes, cases lb. .62 - .64
slabs, bgs. lb. .60 - .62
crude, pure, African, bgs. lb. .44 - .47
Western hemisphere, bgs. lb. .49 - .51
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs. lb. .56 - .58
cakes, cs. lb. .54½- .57
cakes, cases lb. .54½- .57
Candelilla, crude, bgs. lb. No stocks
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs. lb. No stocks
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.30 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.33 - 1.34
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. No stocks
smaller lots lb. No stocks
No. 3, bgs., ton lots lb. No stocks
smaller lots lb. No stocks
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. No stocks
smaller lots lb. No stocks
Wax, carnauba yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. No stocks
smaller lots lb. No stocks
No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. No stocks
smaller lots lb. No stocks
No. 3, bgs., ton lots lb. No stocks
smaller lots lb. No stocks
Carnauba wax, powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., ton lots lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., ton lots lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., ton lots lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs. lb. No stocks
Micro-crystalline, 170° - 175° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly, contract, group 3, works lb. .14½- —
amber, ctns., smaller lots, same basis lb. .14½- .15½
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .13 - .13¾
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .16½- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .16½- .17¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .14¾- —
smaller bots., same basis, lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .34¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .35 - .35¾
Montan, domestic, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
Ouricury, bgs., ton lots lb. No stocks
smaller lots lb. No stocks
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. No stocks
smaller lots lb. No stocks
powdered ouricury prices same as candelilla.
Paraffin (see P)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs. lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 2.50 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .14 - .15
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l. ton 18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. ton 20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l. ton 21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. ton 25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l. ton 20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. ton 21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l. ton 22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. ton 23.00 -27.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works, ton 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., works, ton 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-coated, 360 mesh, 90¼%, bgs., c.l. ton 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l., ton 8.00 - 9.50
90%, bgs., c.l. ton 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l. ton 10.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l. ton 12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l. ton 12.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton 24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. ton 25.00 -29.00
precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton 14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. ton 18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls. lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
rossed, green, bls. lb. .25 - .26
Wild indigo root, bls. lb. .30 - .31
Witch-hazel leaves, bls. lb. .21 - .22
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y. ton 20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis ton 24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis ton 27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis ton 30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb. .20 - .22
Levant, bgs. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Wormwood, bls. lb. .50 - .60

X

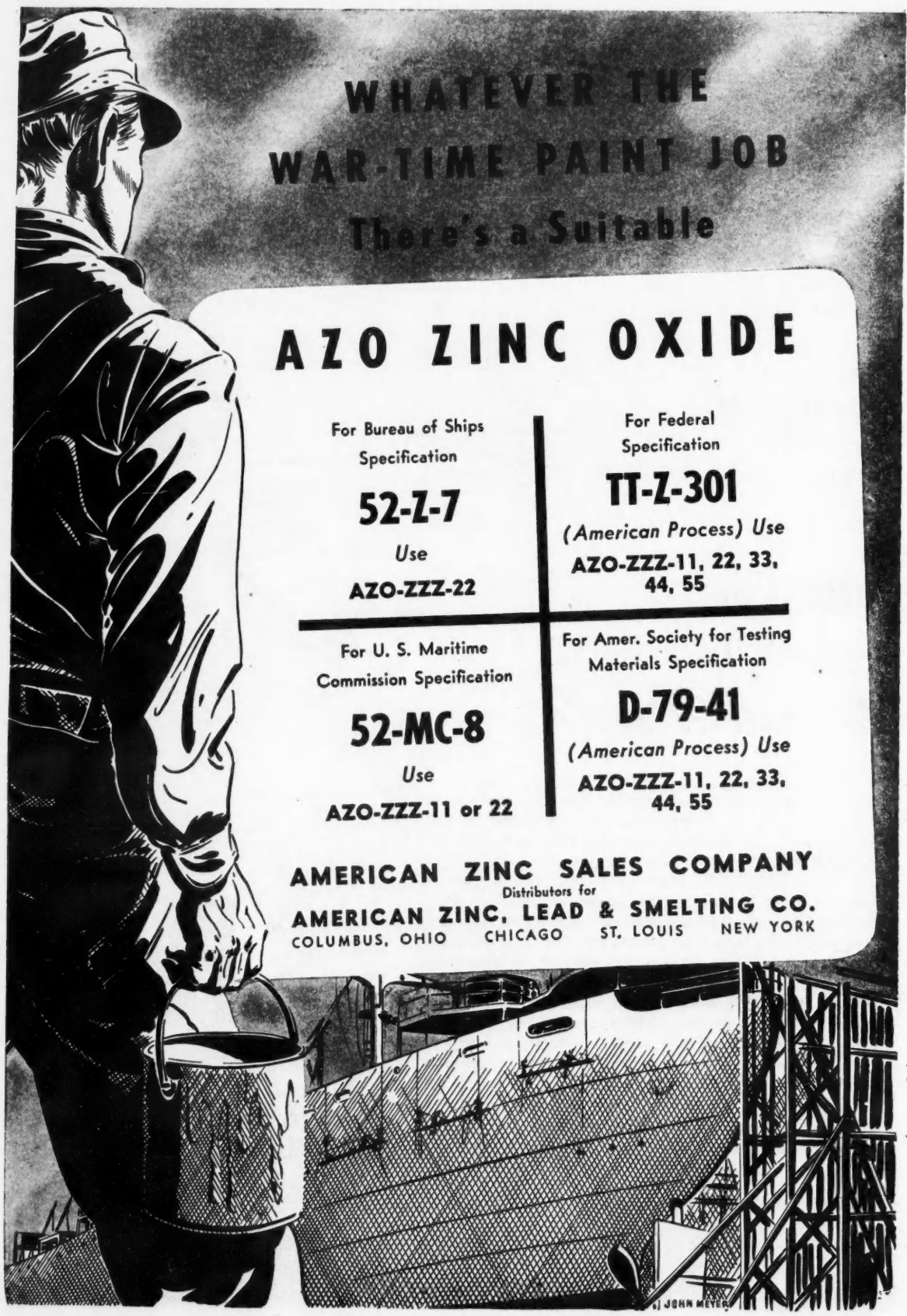
Xanthorrhiza, bls. lb. .24 - .25
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylidin, mixed, dms. lb. .85 - .86
Xylol (xylene), coaltar, indus., ret. dms., works gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .26 - —
West Minnequa, Colo. gal. .26 - —
10°, ret. dms., works gal. .34 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .29 - —
5°, ret. dms., works gal. .41 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .36 - —
3°, ret. dms., works gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .41 - —
Petroleum xylol prices, same as those for coaltar xylol.

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns. lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Yeast, brewer's dry, 50 B units, dms. lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms. lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms. lb. .50 - —
300 B units, dms. lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .32 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other State and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, bxs. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
ton lots, E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, cs., bgs., works lb. 1.10 Nom.



Yellow, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn, and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts	lb.	.16	—
• Chrome yellow prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas), 1½c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dutch, pink, bbls.	lb.	.09	- .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	1.37	- —
primrose, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.75	- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs,	lb.	2.43	- —
smaller lots	lb.	2.45	- —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works	lb.	.04½	- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works	lb.	.02	- .02¼
French type, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0845	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.0865	—
Oxide, iron, nat, bbls., c.l., Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.	lb.	.04½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05	—
synth., bbls., c.l, works	lb.	.0695	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.071	—
Persian orange (see O).			
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	.16	—
Navy spec. type, bbls., contract	lb.	.16	—
Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	.35	- .86
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).			
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.21	- .25
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis.	oz.	3.00	- 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.25	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.80	- —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.16	- .17
USP, bbls	lb.	.26	- .27
kgs.	lb.	.29	- —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.11¾	- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¼	- .13¼
Borate, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.12	- —
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers' grade, bbls., works	lb.	.09¾	- .10¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.35	- —
dms.	lb.	.40	- —
kgs.	lb.	.37	- —

CCC Commodity Stocks

OPD Washington Bureau

Inventories of basic commodities owned or held as loan collateral by the Commodity Credit Corporation and of general commodities owned by CCC are reported by the Department of Agriculture, on the basis of reports received through November, to hame included at October 31 the following stocks:—

Basic Commodities

		Owned outright	Held as collateral
Cotton linters	lbs.	32,259,018	.....
Flaxseed	bus.	738	106,538
Oil, coconut	tons.	50,856	.....
Cottonseed	tons.	8,301	.....
Linseed	tons.	9,282	.....
Neatsfoot	tons.	285	.....
Palm	tons.	5,134	.....
Palmkernel	tons.	9,104	.....
Rapeseed	tons.	5,480	.....
Sardine	tons.	*1,240	.....
Sesame	tons.	78	.....
Sunflower seed	tons.	1,547	.....
Tung	tons.	546	.....
Oils, vegetable (1944)	tons.	5,182	.....
Peanuts	tons.	17,381	58,859
Rosin	dms.	.....	6,241
Soybeans	bus.	†5,546,538	644
Turpentine	gals.	3,262,248	.....

* Including 1,100 tons sold.
† Including stocks held by processors for repurchase from CCC.

General Commodities

		Owned outright
Acetic acid, glacial, U.S.P.	lbs.	136,120
Baking powder	lbs.	307,584
Citric acid, gran.	lbs.	1,100
Diastatic enzyme	lbs.	6,958
Fertilizers, insecticides, etc.	lbs.	115,532
Fishmeal	lbs.	418,900
Flavoring extracts, food colorings, etc.	tabs.	2,925,000
Hops	lbs.	28,326
Milk, dried	lbs.	137,681,734
Naval stores	lbs.	432,961
Oils ,vegetable	lbs.	2,489,899
Oleomargarin	lbs.	24,763,616
Pectin, dry	lbs.	51,500
Lard and other animal fats	lbs.	53,821,921
Lecithin in soybean oil	lbs.	22,400
Rennet powder	lbs.	1,881
Salt	lbs.	210,932
Shortening	lbs.	3,970,826
Soap and related products	lbs.	23,308,281
Soapstocks	lbs.	60,321
Soybeans	lbs.	1,040,000
Starch, laundry	lbs.	306,624
Vitamins and preparations	lbs.	682,885
	kilos.	3,553
	M/U.	4,100,472
Tablets		237,566,000
Yeast	lbs.	61,137
Tablets		4,650,000

National Refining to Sell Company to W. Gilroy

The directorate of the National Refining Company has announced the sale of the company's oil business and oil properties to Wallace Gilroy and associates, who will carry on the present refining and marketing business under the present company name. The sale will take place about January 1. at which time the company will change its corporate name and expand its activities in the textile and other fields.

Zinc chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35	—
gran., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50	—
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0615	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04¼	.04½
tanks, works	lb.	.0250	—
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	- .31
jars	lb.	.35	- .36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.33	- .37
Dust,[2] bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1035	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1135	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25	- .30
Hydrosulphite, dms., works	lb.	.16	—
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.66	- 4.75
jars	lb.	4.40	- —
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.32	- .33
Metal,[1] (quotations in Protective Coatings market).			
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, dms.	lb.	.16	- .19½
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	—
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	—
leaded, 6%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07⅝	—
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	—
French process, com'l lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	—

Zinc oxide, pigment, dom., French process, com'l lead - free, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾	—
USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¾	—
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.			
Resinate[4] fused, 1% Zn, lump, dms.	lb.	.11	- .12
precipitated, 8.40% to 9% Zn, powd., dms.	lb.	.14½	- .15
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.29	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.30	- .31
USP (same prices as tech.).			
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	3.40	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.15	—
flake, bgs., c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	3.80	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.55	—
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	5.35	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.10	—
Zinc sulphate, in bbls., 25c. higher.			
Sulphide,[3,4] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾	—
Barium pigment,[3,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585	—
Calcium pigment,[3,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585	—

Zinc fluorescent pigment,[3,4] works, frt. alld.	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Magnesium pigment,[3,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06	- —
Zinc sulphide and pigments, Pac. coast prices ¼c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.28	- .30
Tallate, 6% Zn, dms.	lb.	.09¾	- —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.65	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70	- —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.00	- 2.60
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies,	lb.	.06¼	- —
Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½	- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07	- —
Zirconium hydride, cns., works,	lb.	7.00	- 8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works	lb.	3.00	- 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works	ton.	75.00	-100.00
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07	- —
white, 99%, grd., kgs., works,	lb.	1.80	- 2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in OPD for Dec. 3.

HORSE HEAD XX ZINC OXIDE
LEHIGH LEADED ZINC OXIDE
FLORENCE ZINC OXIDE
KADOX ZINC OXIDE
STANDARD ZINC DUST
CRYPTONE ZS Zinc Sulfide Technically Pure
CRYPTONE BA Zinc Sulfide—Barium Pigment
CRYPTONE ZS ALBALITH LITHOPONE Water Dispersion Grades
CRYPTONE MS Zinc Sulfide—Magnesium Pigment
ALBALITH LITHOPONE
New Jersey zinc
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OPD—12-17-1945 34

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by
William O. Allison
Directed, 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell

Published every Monday in New York by
SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
59 John Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A.
Telephone: REctor 2-8620
Cable Address: Reporter, New York

William S. Auchincloss, President and Treasurer; Jean Schnell Auchincloss, Vice-President; Hugh Craig, Vice-President; Burr Price, Vice-President; M. B. Powers, Assistant Treasurer; A. L. Koch, Secretary.

Incorporating the Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, the New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal, the Oil and Paint Review, and International Petroleum Reporter.

Annual subscription rates, including postage, in the United States and possessions, Cuba, Mexico, Central America and South America, $5.00; Canada and Newfoundland, $7.00; other countries, $10.00; single copies, 25 cents each.

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as second-class matter January 15, 1884, under the act of March 3, 1879.

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Volume 148 December 17, 1945 Number 25

Keep On Trying

One of the prominently mentioned potential candidates in the next presidential campaign has entered the ranks of commercial economists. He proposes that government give business a free rein—or is it reign?—for a period of ten years, to provide it with an opportunity to prove the "basic American system." He has called upon business management and labor to apply themselves vigorously to the task of that proving. In preparation for that task, he felt that it was not enough for management and labor alone to confer, but that they must be joined in a real economic conference by agriculture (really an integral part of business), and the "nation's ablest economists and political leaders."

The proposer is not clear with reference to what might be the result, repercussion, or whatever, if his ten-year test period ended in the manner of that other postwar free-functioning decade of 1919-29, nor was any plain lesson drawn from more recent experience, perhaps because of the different expectations that might lie in the direction of the proposed multiple conference, compared with those not realized in the labor-relations undertaking of representatives of management and labor.

The latest reconversion plan has some encouraging ideas of reconstruction. It does not wholly exclude government from the necessary supervising and penalizing role of referee. It would have management and labor accept more extensively a policy of give and take in the consideration of their problems of relations. It has a place for a substantial measure of public works, largely in areas where the financial returns are not attractive to private risk capital. It asks that the inequities of Federal labor laws be corrected. It does not agree with those who declare that wages are not an agendum for a conference on employment relations.

The potential presidential candidate has more optimism than realism in his ideas on the processes of fundamental functioning in the field of business policy and practice. It would be good for business and, naturally, for the national economic welfare if some sort of conference could contrive to find and clear a right of way for business progress, to provide it with the essential ties or sleepers of human realities, and to lay therein the rails of optimism, and construct a sound road of steel to a fully satisfactory future. Some sort of correlated endeavor must find relief from the bogging down of business. All possible means should be tried, carrying over into each successive effort the lessons that should be learned from those which fall short of success. To quit trying, now or at any later time, is to admit incompetence and invite replacement.

—O-P-D—

Antitrust Discrimination

The House of Representatives has passed by a 6-to-1 vote a bill (H.R. 2536) which would permit common carriers and freight forwarders, including pipeline operators but not airline companies, to make agreements on rates and services without regard for the provisions of the antitrust laws, providing the agreements are approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission. In its consideration of agreements for approval the commission is assumed to be acting in the public interest. Allegations have it that the progress of the bill has been, at least, expedited in the course of social activities of railroad folk embracing congressional railroad committeemen and ICC representatives.

Be that as it may—the way of the lobbyist needs no elaboration—the carriers' relief bill is not an equitable means of effecting even desirable revisions of the antitrust laws. The singling out of one division of business for discriminatory favorable treatment under the statutory proscription of concerted action just does not fit into the framework of democracy. Playing favorites has always been one of the most popular pastime of politics. Today's economic mess is attributable to that fact in no slight degree. It is time that the people had something to say in the matter in terms that permit no misunderstanding.

The antitrust laws should be emended to afford full opportunity for concerted action on the part of business and to permit agreements that are obviously essential to economic stability. This permission should be conditioned to governmental approval and supervision in the public interest. It should comprise matters in which the approval and supervision would fall in the functions of the Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the Securities Exchange Commission, and similar regulatory bodies. All business—including labor—should be equal in the eyes of the antitrust policy of the nation.

It is interesting to note that the Interstate Commerce Commission is assumed to act in the public interest in granting relief to carriers from the antitrust laws' proscriptions on agreements among competitors. That interest is emphasized by the fact that one important action in that direction is now before the Federal courts on allegations that it distinctly was not in the public interest. It is also remarkable that some railroads are under charges of illegally agreeing on rates. The scheme of seeking by way of friendly lawmakers relief which it is not possible to obtain in the courts is one of the most popular of political deals. The people do not look lightly upon such things today.

But, the big joker in the easing of the carriers out from under the antitrust laws is who is going to determine that a specific approval of their agreement is in the public interest? Loud and long hullabaloo has attended all the moves to bring actions of the Interstate Commerce Commission under court review. The clamor for court review of orders of the Federal Trade Commission has often been as strong. Carriers have never been given an order phrased as regardful of the public welfare. Other business finds the Federal Trade Commission continuously emphasizing its regard for the public welfare. Somewhere between the two is the fair way of emending the antitrust laws. H.R. 2536 is not that.

—O-P-D—

Economic Poisons Bill

The Flannagan bill (H.R. 4851), now before the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, is designed "to regulate the marketing of economic poisons and devices." As is customary, it is also labeled to be "for other purposes." In both respects it lays an immediate duty and responsibility on those who market the articles to which it is directed; that is, substances which may officially be found to be poisonous and are used to kill insects, vertebrates, fungi, plants, viruses, and anything else that is, on determination by the Secretary of Agriculture, a pest. It behooves those who will be affected by this proposed legislation to see that the evolving statute is what it should be.

Analysis of the Flannagan bill must be undertaken without delay. It should be a broadly collaborative undertaking. The measure is an expression of public sentiment. It is laden with all the problems of public relations—something that is all too inadequately understood in many public contacts of business. Consequently it must be handled with all the wisdom that the affected businesses can command.

Legislative proposals of the nature of the Flannagan bill must be viewed objectively. Their purpose, their philosophy, must be understood and accepted. The procedure which they would set up must be studied in a realistic manner. The scheme of administration must be kept within the bounds of reason, but not by means of crippling constraints. These truths were long ago learned from experience with pure food and drug legislation. They were not easily acquired; but they have proved their worth in the protection which the enacted laws have provided for the food and drug industries.

The Flannagan bill follows in general structure the pattern of the food, drug, and cosmetic act. Because its purpose is not the same, the fitting of the pattern naturally is not exact. Various circumstances must be taken into consideration in determining whether, in specific instances, the fitting should be tighter or looser. Words mean a lot in regulatory legislation. Usually there is a lot of words: many of them unnecessary, some hazardous. On their use and their meaning there must be a meeting of minds if the statute is to be satisfactory.

The necessity for the legislation proposed in the Flannagan bill is not a matter for discussion now. The bill can be beaten in a number of ways, but its purpose will not be eliminated, and its recurrences cannot be expected to reflect concessions. The contrary is always the case: crusaders thrive on opposition. So, the interested trades would be wise in getting busy now—it took the drug trade many years to reshape the Tugwell bill—with a purpose of providing the public with a satisfactory economic poisons law. Somebody is going to do all that sometime.

VERSATILE ASCORBIC ACID . . .

OPD—12-17-1945 35

Yesterday an accepted pharmaceutical . . . today an industrial chemical and an even more widely used ingredient of medicines, ascorbic acid is the most versatile of vitamins.

Its very name being a contraction of "anti-scorbutic", ascorbic acid — Vitamin C — was first of all used in the prevention of scurvy. However, its use in medicine has not been confined to the treatment and prevention of this particular disease.

Medical literature reports the use of ascorbic acid in a wide variety of human ills. And, because of its anti-acid properties, people with allergy to fruit can take it in tablet form.

Ascorbic acid is valuable in frozen fruits and in canned fruits where it prevents discoloring and aids in the preservation of natural flavor. Other food industry uses for ascorbic acid are as anti-oxidants in fats and oils and in such flavorings as oil of orange. Its use in bread-making includes flavor improvement. An interesting possibility is as a photographic developer.

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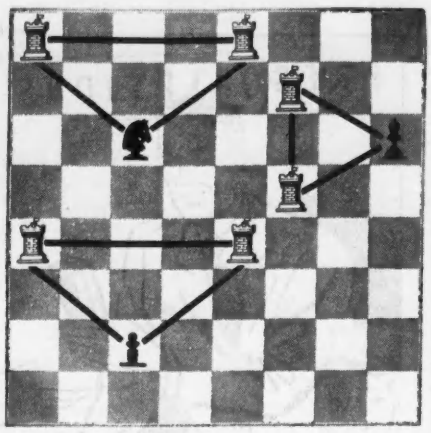

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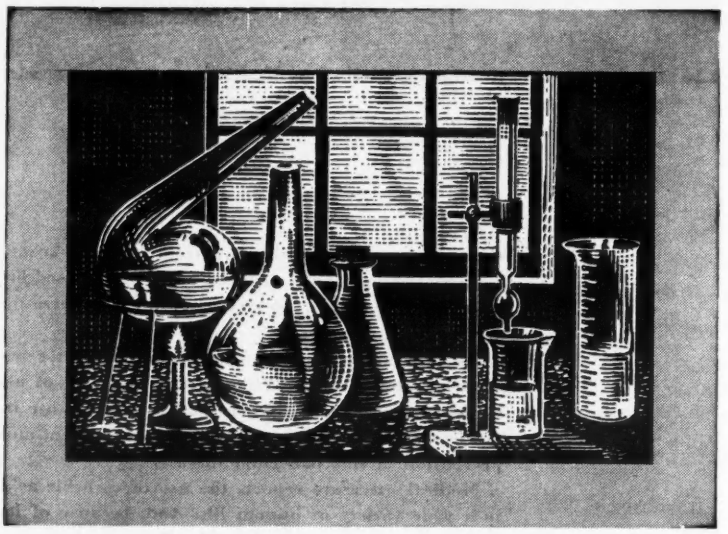

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Heavy Chemicals

So far, the consuming demand for heavy chemicals has not been greatly affected by uncertainty arising from influences of prospective and current labor disturbances of two of the country's major consuming industries. With few exceptions, the call for heavy chemicals has maintained its distance over production and the availability of supplies. Closing of the year finds the alkali situation just about as messed up as in the initial stages of 1945—and with no tangible evidence of nearby improvement. The shortage of soda ash has cast shadows on some of the other sodas and the supply strings have tightened rather than relaxed. On the other hand, sulphuric acid, one of the largest heavy chemicals, has been subjected to no such complaints as were heard a year ago when delayed shipments seriously interfered with production of a number of chemicals processed with this acid. Chlorine seemed to be leaning toward betterment although the supply is not too large to meet the current demand.

In the miscellaneous group, zinc sulphate has continued to command active buying interest with suppliers not eager to extend commitments calling for prompt shipment. The chemical has met with considerable favor as a fertilizer and this combined with a heavy demand from the rayon mills has taken care of production, in some instances over several months in 1946. It is doubtful if much carlot business would be accepted in oxalic acid this side of March. Latest production figures for September show that oxalic acid reached a new low for the first nine months.

Additional producing facilities have placed the antimony chemicals in better supply. Cadmium metal is short enough to restrict chemicals made from this base. There is enough carbon tetrachloride around to drown the dry cleaners. Sufficient cobalt chemicals are available to meet demand readily. Nickel sulphate remained scarce, although producers have made favorable progress against existing contracts. Soda fluoride was reported in good shape to meet an increased demand expected after the turn of the year. The other fluorides have also improved their supply position.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 99 in the week ended Dec. 8, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 97.5 in the previous week and 93.7 percent a year ago.

Ammonia Liquor—October production as a byproduct from coke was down 12 percent from the preceding month, according to the Bureau of Mines. The total for October registered 3,991,283 pounds, compared with 4,533,714 pounds in September and 5,432,000 pounds for October, 1944. Output from January 1 through October amounted to 46,145,611 pounds, against 53,150,000 pounds for a similar period last year. Stocks were off 10.9 percent compared with September. At the end of October, stocks were 1,832,648 pounds, against 2,056,859 pounds at the end of the preceding month. On October 31, 1944, stocks were 1,356,469 pounds.

Antimony Oxide — Buying interest has relaxed considerably from the urgent stage which characterized the market early in the year. Stocks at present permit immediate shipments, the supply being fed by additional producing facilities.

Antimony Sulphide—Since the demand for camouflage paint has subsided, the movement has drifted into a routine affair. Prompt shipments are available at former prices.

Barium Chloride—In a better supply position to meet industrial requirements. Some sales reported for color manufacture.

Cadmium Metal—Supply is definitely short at present. The shortage has affected the production of sulphide and other cadmium chemicals.

Calcium Chloride — More material under contract than can be produced at present. Shipments in some instances are three months behind schedule. Mild Winter will help the tight supply situation, but an extreme prolonged cold spell will increase the pressure.

Chlorine — Leaning toward betterment, but continues tight for immediate shipments. Unless disturbed by further labor difficulties, production should increase.

Cobalt Chemicals—Moderate buying interest has been satisfied promptly from stocks that are ample to meet current demand. Acetate moving as a base for many miscellaneous chemicals and for lacquers and paint. The fur trade has taken some chloride, while carbonate and phosphate have commanded moderate consuming interest, with the feeding grade of the latter finding an outlet on the livestock farms.

Copper—Production of crude copper for the month of November amounted to 65,236 tons, according to statistics compiled by the Copper Institute. The refined output was 70,218 tons, compared witht 70,363 tons in October. Production of refined copper for eleven months ending November 30 was 777,051 tons. Stocks of refined on November 30 were 74,425 tons, compared with 73,913 tons at the end of the preceding month.

Copper Acetate — Not in free supply, but available for prompt shipment. Moderate buying interest for plating requirements reported.

Iron and Nickel — Blewett iron-nickel deposit, Chelan County, Wash., has been explored by diamond drilling by the Bureau of Mines and mapped by the Geological Survey. A report, geologic maps and sections, and drill-hole logs and chemical data may be inspected at the open files in the office of the Supervisor of Geology, State Department of Conservation and Development, Olympia, Wash.; at the Geological Survey offices at 707 Peyton Building, Spokane, Wash., and at Washington, D. C.

Manganese Dioxide—Kept moving under a fair miscellaneous inquiry which included the paint, cement, ceramic, dyestuff and match industries. The match factories have taken a lot of the material during the last quarter owing to the continued heavy production of matches.

Molybdenum—Conditions of molybdenum and copper properties in Prima County, Arizona, have been compiled in a report by the Geological Survey and placed in open file to be consulted until such time as the report can be published. Molybdenum was found to occur in seams running through the quartz ore body, so that

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

General Chemicals

(100=August 1, 1914)

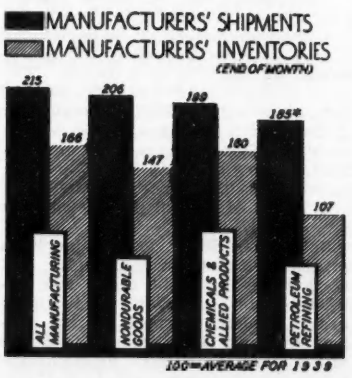
Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
168.9	168.9	168.9	169.0

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

For Current Prices see page 9.

Business in September



* Includes coal products.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Flash Point T. C. C.	20—30° F.
Kauri Butanol Value	84—86
(Toluol = 100)	
Nitrocellulose Dilution Ratio (Toluol = 3.10)	2.9
A. S. T. M. Distillation:	
I. B. P.	195° F. Min.
10%	205—215
50%	225—235
90%	245—255
F. B. P.	285°F. Max.

VELSICOL SOLVENT No. 2-A

Sp. Gr. at 15.5° C.	.8576—.8681
Weight per Gal.	7.141—7.228
Flash Point T. C. C.	75° F. Min.
Kauri Butanol Value	83—86
(Toluol = 100)	
Nitrocellulose Dilution Ratio (Toluol = 3.10)	3.0
A. S. T. M. Distillation:	
I. B. P.	260°F. Min.
10%	270—280
50%	295—305
90%	330—340
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total reserves are now estimated at 65,000 tons of ore containing 0.2 to 0.5 percent molybdenum sulphide and 0.5 to 1 percent copper. The report is on file at the offices of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Soda Ash—Domestic consumption of soda ash continues to drain production. The supply position is exceedingly tight and while odd lots occasionally find an export outlet the combined demand has far outdistanced the present supply. For shipment, bulk ash is in better shape than ash in paper bags but the shipping situation cannot be described as favorable at present.

Soda, Caustic—It is difficult to find any evidence of improvement in the supply situation of caustic soda. Like soda ash, producers are behind on deliveries not so much for liquid as the dry forms. Labor shortages have restricted flaking, although it is reported that producers are doing their best to get more of this material moving. Some concern was expressed in reference to the prospective steel strike. Cutting down of steel production would seriously interfere with the supply of drums and lend additional restrictions to export trade.

Soda Fluoride—Supply position has shown improvement and requirements are being satisfied with a fair degree of promptness. Prospects suggest a steadily increasing demand after the turn of the year when buying power from the glass, ceramic, metal and insecticide trades is expected to expand. Removal of government pressure for ammonia, magnesia and the other fluorides has placed these markets in a better position to supply civilian wants and in most instances, producers are able to accept orders calling for prompt shipment.

Tin—Production of tin may be resumed by one of the largest mining companies in Malaya during the last half of next year if transportation, power and other peacetime facilities are restored promptly. An official of the company stated that world supplies of tin are critically short and a heavy demand will prevail during the next few years. In view of the outlook, the management plans to expedite rehabilitation.

Zinc Sulphate—Tight supply of this market has shown no sign of easement. The shortage has been brought about by an increased use of the chemical. Trade reports indicate that production was curtailed last year by the scarcity of sulphuric acid, leaving the carryover into 1945 somewhat below normal. Both supply and then production have been drained this year by increased use of zinc sulphate for fertilizer, fungicide and insecticide purposes and an increased demand from the rayon mills. Under the first classification it is stated that the sulphate as a fertilizer has been found to greatly increase the development and color of fruit on peach trees.

Acids

Acetic—Market shows a well-balanced condition, with stocks not excessive but sufficient to meet the current extent of consuming demand.

Chromic—Production has made progress in meeting the demand from platers. There is not enough material left to fill export orders, but there may be shortly after the turn of the year.

Oxalic—Continued to feel the impact of a broad miscellaneous demand that has overtaxed output and forced deliveries behind scheduled requirements. Carlots definitely tight, with March shipments available. Doubtful if shipments can be placed before that month. According to the Chemicals Bureau, production in September was at the lowest level for any single month for the first nine months. The total amounted to 1,521,577 pounds, compared with 1,650,707 pounds in August and a high of 1,788,644 pounds in May. Stocks at the close of September were down to 349,757 pounds, against 459,883 pounds on August 31 and a low of 265,728 pounds on May 31.

Sulphuric—Heavy demand has been satisfied without much difficulty, and market seemed to be fairly well established on a demand and supply basis. Present prospects do not suggest difficulty in meeting the wants of the larger consumers, including the producers of superphosphate and zinc sulphate. A year ago output of certain chemical products was interrupted by the shortage of sulphuric acid.

Remington Honor Medal

—Continued from page 3

the field of chemical reagents and his contributions to the standardization of chemicals in the United States Pharmacopeia and the National Formulary.

The attainments of the medalist in the field of analytical chemistry were related by Dr. George D. Beal, assistant director of Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, who paid a high tribute to Dr. Rosin's excellent blending of craftsmanship, art and scientific knowledge in the application of chemical curiosity. Dr. E. Fullerton Cook, chairman of the U.S.P. revision committee, cited numerous contributions made by Dr. Rosin to the work of three pharmacopeial revisions and expressed sincere appreciation of the value and the willingness of his services. Similar tribute was paid Dr. Rosin by Dr. Justin L. Powers, chairman of the N.F. revision committee.

The personal aspects of the medalist were related by Dr. Robert L. Swain, chairman of the U.S.P. board of trustees, who expressed, what all felt, a cordial appreciation of the pleasure of knowing Dr. Rosin, wholly apart from his role of scientist. A more intimate picture was given by George W. Merck, president of Merck & Co., who traced the life of Dr. Rosin from his birth in a small Russian village sixty-five years ago, through his coming to this country under the urge of educational ambitions at the age of twenty years, telling of his high scholastic attainments at the University of Pennsylvania, and dwelling feelingly upon their long association from the time that Merck & Co. acquired the Powers-Weightman - Rosengarten Company, with which Dr. Rosin had been associated from the time of his university graduation.

The Remington Honor Medal was presented to Dr. Rosin by Dr. Curt P. Wimmer of the Columbia University College of Pharmacy. In his acceptance, Dr. Rosin took many interesting steps through the progress of pharmacy since the days of his early acquaintance with Remington, Beringer, and Wiley to these times of streptomycin, penicillin, and the many materia medica of chemotherapy. He urged still higher educational goals in pharmacy and still greater scientific endeavor. Dwelling upon Emerson's evaluation of science on the criterions of its benefits to mankind, Dr. Rosin pointed out the high ranking this meant for pharmacy.

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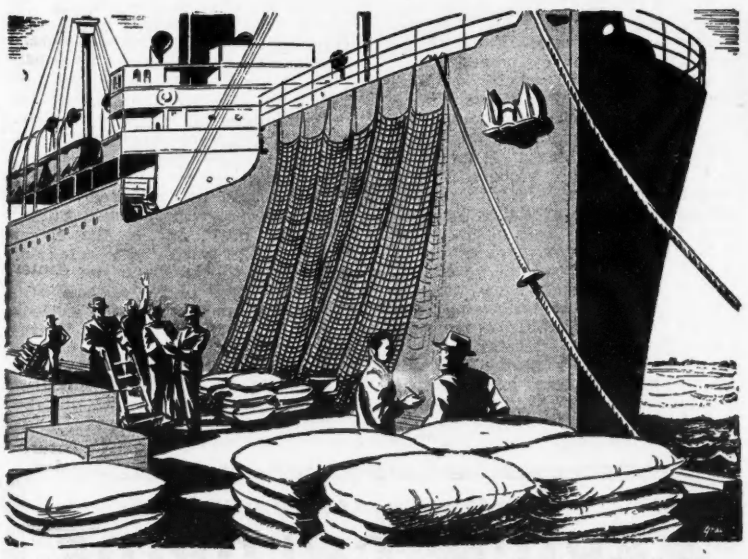

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Market Research

—Continued from page 3

face durability, and stated that these inert components offer a fertile field for future research.

In his discussing of binders, Mr. Ruthruff said that cellulose esters of such dibasic acids as maleic and succinic, either simple esters or mixed esters containing the acetate radical, may have many uses in the future.

Time permitted the discussion of but two classes of resin formers, he said—the polycarboxylic acids and the polyhydric alcohols. The speaker envisaged a greatly accelerated future use of alkys resulting from expanded phthalic anhydride production and probable ample supplies of by-product glycerin plus the constant possibility of the development of comparably priced synthetic glycerin. Unquestionably, new reactants would bring many plus values to these future alkyds, he said, notably lower solution viscosity and higher solid content, which would permit depositing a thicker film in a single coat.

While development of a relatively inexpensive polycarboxylic acid would be of obvious value, the speaker urged against too much attention to initial cost, and cited the steady decline of phthalic anhydride prices to their present 3 percent of their 1917 level. So with polyhydric alcohols, he continued, substitution of higher aldehydes for the present acetaldehyde in pentaerythritol may result in higher analogs, for example, trimethylolethane, which is now being investigated, he said. Also both polycarboxylic acids and polyhydric alcohols may be employed to improve drying oils, he said, and this improvement may lessen the dependence on pigments of high hiding power, in that drying oils of lower refractive index would tend to increase hiding as efficiently as some yet undiscovered super pigment. Wartime, oil-saving paints using bodied oils, together with relatively large amounts of thinner had performed so outstandingly, he stated, that these formulations are being continued. Accordingly, there will be a large and increasing demand for bodied oils, he concluded.

Rubber Industry's Needs

"Future Chemical Needs of the Rubber Industry" was the subject covered by Merle J. DeFrance, of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, in a detailed analysis of specific qualities needed for better plasticizers, chemical plasticizing agents, solvents, reclaiming oils, temperature stabilizers, and adhesives for use with both natural and synthetic rubbers. While adequate pigments, accelerators, and antioxidants were available for most uses, the speaker said a real need exists for a nontoxic, unobjectionally odored plasticizer which would add greater low-temperature resistance to natural rubber and still would not prove too volatile at higher temperatures. Possibly the admixture of some new, cold-resistant synthetic would answer this problem, he suggested. The speaker also urged that a particularly fruitful field awaits a more efficient reclaiming oil, especially for use with the large quantities of vulcanized GRS now being received. He predicted that progress in the development of new materials might well be slow because of the great amount of investigation that had already been made in the rubber field.

S. L. Brons, of the B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, charted the new materials needs of the plastics industry by displaying numbered lists of the various quantities desired. In this series of idealized specifications, the speaker expounded eighteen points of excellence necessary to a perfect plasticizer for vinyl resin plastics, preferably at a cost of 25 cents a pound, and remarked that any good combination of at least some of these characteristics would find ready acceptance. Cellulose plastics had comparable needs, he said. The speaker predicted the ftuure replacement of camphor and the elimination of the fire hazard in processing nitrocellulose. The perfect solvent, he said, would be nontoxic, stable, odorless, completely recoverable, have a hexane number of 9 or more, a boiling point of 83°-100° C., offer a minimum residue, and cost 5 cents a pound or less. Nylon particularly needs a better solvent, he stated.

Ultimately special surface activants may be the answer to the present need for better plastics adhesives, he predicted. Miscellaneous requirements lie in the field of greater fire retardance and improved grades of cotton linters and wood pulp, he concluded.

The program was arranged by Dr. James H. Boyd, jr., of the Hycar Chemical Company, who acted as chairman at the luncheon and dinner sessions. John W. Love, of the Cleveland Press, summarized the outlook for the chemical future of the Cleveland area at luncheon and Dr. Carl F. Prutton, of the Case School of Applied Science, spoke on "Chemical Futures" at the dinner, which was attended by a number of the leading industrialists of the Cleveland area.

Leaves Canco

J. E. Wolfe has resigned as general manager of the plastics division of the Continental Can Company. Mr. Wolfe, who was located in Cambridge, Ohio, had been affiliated with the Continental Can Company since 1944.

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A.P.M.A. Meeting

—Continued from page 7

ures are subject to the comment that they represent the best research effort by this industry; and that consequently the general average figure for it is something less than 4.8 percent. This general average figure we must estimate on the basis of known facts; it is thus conservatively estimated at between 3.0 and 4.0 percent; and that figure can be used to compute the approximate dollar sum spent by the pharmacal industry for such research, last year. This can be done by multiplying $400,000,000, which is a conservative minimum estimate of the aggregate sales by this industry then, by that figure; and the resulting sum is $12,000,000 to $16,000,000.

Therfore this is the dollar sum which it is conservatively estimated that the pharmaceutical industry spent for scientific research, last year; and there is no doubt that it is spending substantially more, this year. And I add that this industry is now planning and organizing a broad postwar expansion of its scientific research personnel, facilities and program; whereby its expenditure for such research will then be largely increased over that for 1945.

Research Based on Sales

I should also add: the scientific research expenditure by the pharmaceutical industry greatly increased during the past decade, and the extent of that increase is indicated by the following statement. In 1937 a survey of this expenditure by numerous manufacturers disclosed that it then ranged from 0.59 to 2.84, or an average of 1.04 percent of sales, whereas a later survey placed that average figure at 1.5 percent, and the Federal Trade Commission reported that drug and medicine manufacturers generally spent 1.32 percent of sales, for research and development in 1940.

Other less direct evidence is this: in 1940 the National Resources Planning Board reported that manufacturers of chemicals and allied products spent about 1 percent of sales for technological research in 1938, which was more than double that spent in 1927. In short: it may be said that the pharmaceutical industry increased its expenditure for scientific research up to 300-fold or more, in the past decade or so.

The foregoing original survey of what the pharmaceutical industry is spending for scientific research invites two significant comments.

Comment on Expenditures

The first comment is this: apparently the pharmaceutical industry spends more for scientific research than any other major industry, when this expense is calculated in percentage of sales; and that is the fair way to compute it, from an industry comparison standpoint.

The evidence for that statement is the report by the National Association of Manufacturers on the research expenditure by major industries in 1941, calculated in that way. For it shows that this expenditure then ranged from 0.2 percent, for the food industry, to 3.0 percent, for the machinery industry; and that such figure was 2.4 percent, for the chemical industry.

While this report is for 1941 an investigation indicates that its figures have not so changed as to prevent the aforesaid statement now.

In illustration: I recently made a similar survey of what the food industry spent for scientific research, in 1944, which confirmed the above NAM figure. For it disclosed that leading food manufacturers spent from 0.1 to 1.1 or an average of 0.43 percent of sales for scientific research, last year; that the food industry as a whole then spent an estimated 0.2 percent of sales, for such research; and that in view of this figure its research expenditure then is estimated at $24,000,000.

While that amount is more than the estimated research expenditure of the pharmaceutical industry, last year, its sales were far less. To be exact: it is estimated that the food industry then spent $24,000,000 for scientific research on the basis of $12,000,000,000 sales; whereas it is estimated that the pharmaceutical industry then spent $12,000,000 to $16,000,000 for such research on the basis of $400,000,000 sales at a minimum.

I should add here that identical percentage figures for 1941 and 1944, for an industry, do not necessarily mean that its actual research expenditure was the same in each year. For an increase in such expenditure in the later year may be offset by an increase in sales then, when it is calculated by them. This is the case with the food industry, for example; and also with the chemical industry. Take the latter industry: the NAM reports a figure of 2.4 percent for it, in 1941; and it is reliably said that this is also the approximate figure for it, in 1944. It is an overall figure, for each year; and while this figure is the same in each instance, the fact is that the chemical industry actually spent much more for scientific research, last year. Furthermore it is also a fact that the synthetic organic branch of this industry, which is its high research part, has a normal research figure approximating 4 percent, more or less; but leading pharmaceutical manufacturers now have an average percentage figure, which is higher.

Outside Research

Dr. Austin E. Smith, secretary of the Council, on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association, said in an address on "The Future of Outside Research for the Manufacturer," that there have been a few in the drug and pharmaceutical industry who have voiced the belief that medical research should be tackled in a formidable way, that liberal funds should be made available, that basic as well as applied research should be attacked with new energy. Dr. Smith added that if these individuals are willing to put into effect their doctrine, he suggested that they be the first to engage in the following activities:—

(1) Donate worthwhile sums of money for pure basic research. (2) Establish livable fellowships and endow chairs for experimental therapeutics and the basic subjects involved. (3) Establish or participate in pools or other sources of combined effort for investigation of the broader medical problems. (4) Make available sufficient funds to meet the cost of investigation for the firm, the cost to include department overhead and depreciation. (5) Consider cooperative projects if the cost for a single drug investigation is prohibitive for any one firm.

Virus Diseases Research

Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp, president of the Winthrop Chemical Company, New York, in discussing "Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Industry Faces the Future," said that scientific research was just as important before the war ever started, but only a few dreamed it could hold such vast potentialities. Scientific research, he said, is here to stay. He added that if it can produce a fantastic, undreamed-of bomb capable of destroying the world, it can produce undreamed-of medicines to preserve health and prolong life. Dr. Klumpp added:—

It is appalling how little genuine research has been done in the prevention and treatment of virus diseases. And yet Jenner, in 1796, showed us how to lock the door against smallpox and handed us the key. We have not yet had sense enough to use it to close the other virus doors. I mentioned virus diseases because I believe it is one of the most neglected fields of medical research. But it is one of the most promising for the future.

Patent System Discussed

Wendell Berge, assistant attorney general of the United States, in discussing the patent system, said:—

I wish to make it clear that I am in favor of the patent system. The benefits which have resulted from the American patent system are incontestable and, insofar as its aims are concerned, there is no shadow of dispute. I do not believe that the evils that have crept into the patent system make advisable a system of compulsory licensing. I do believe, however, that where a court has found and decreed that patents have been misused in a given situation, the court should likewise decree that those patents by virtue of the misuse shall no longer be enforceable.

Latin America Situation

Earl I. McClintock, vice-president of Sterling Drug, Inc., reported on the export situation of drugs and Latin America.

Award of Distinction

The association's award of distinction was presented to the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research. This award was made annually in recognition of a fundamental contribution to public health in the field of medical sciences.

The association paid tribute to Lt. Col. Ralph R. Patch, in recognition of his patriotic contribution to our country in World War II.

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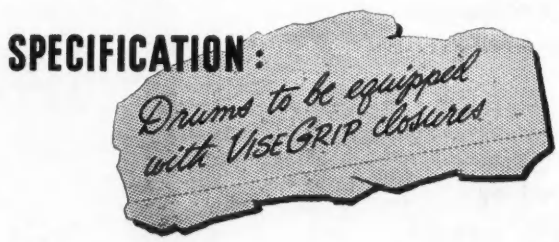

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RFC Surplus Chemical

—Continued from page 5

Hydrocarbon gases, except petroleum and natural gases (group 19-32), $115,541 acquired, $46 sold for $46.

Refrigerants, except ammonia (group 19-33), $855 acquired, $20 sold for $41.

Miscellaneous compressed and liquefied gases (group 19-39), $112,828 acquired, none sold.

Paints, varnishes, lacquers, etc. (group 19-4), $413 acquired, and sold for $3.

Paints, varnishes, lacquers, japans, etc. (group 19-41), $4,813,098 acquired $658,264 sold for $389,984.

Color pigments, except organic lakes and toners (group 19-42), $77,956 acquired, $31,340 sold for $12,606.

Paint dryers (group 19-43), $4,443 acquired, $31 sold for $27.

Wood fillers (group 19-44), $26,248 acquired $1,661 sold for $1,003.

Whiting (group 19-45), $32,140 acquired, $2,609 sold for $1,239.

Nitrogenous fertilizers (group 19-51), $17,318 acquired, $387 sold for $255.

Phosphatic fertilizers (group 19-52), $224 acquired, $48 sold for $39.

Potassic fertilizers (group 19-53), $268 acquired, all sold for $236.

Nitrogen, phosphorus fertilizers (group 19-54), $23,250 acquired, $23,220 sold for $23,382.

Fertilizers containing nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium (group 19-57) $2,556 acquired, all sold for $1,660.

Minor element fertilizers (group 19-58), $157 acquired, all sold for $137.

Fertilizers and fertilizer materials, n.e.c. (group 19-59), $130 acquired, all sold for $37.

Insecticides, fungicides and agricultural chemicals (group 19-6), $1,060, acquired, none sold.

Inorganic insecticides (group 19-61), $2,839 acquired, $1,666 sold for $1,171.

Organic insecticides (group 19-62), $161,839 acquired, $6,477 sold for $3,951.

Fungicides (group 19-63), $13,019 acquired, $2,955 sold for $1,627.

Agricultural chemicals (group 19-64), $96 acquired, none sold.

Insecticides, fungicides, etc., n.e.c. (group 19-69), $1,067 acquired, none sold.

Explosives and components (group 19-7), $300 acquired, all sold for $65.

Black blasting powder (group 19-72), $10,070 acquired, $815 sold for $792.

High explosives (group 19-74), $232,597 acquired, $23,222 sold for $18,068.

Detonators (group 19-75), $2,608 acquired, none sold.

Blasting supplies, except black powder (group 19-76), $32,667 acquired, $2,488 sold for $1,489.

Condensation plastics (group 19-81), $403,758 acquired, $71,086 sold for $50,689.

Polymerization plastics, except fibers (group 19-82), $145,905 acquired, $3,928 sold for $2,632.

Protein plastics, except fibers (group 19-83) $191 acquired, $42 sold for $42.

Fertilizer Tag Sales: November

	Equivalent tons		
	November		Jan.-Nov.,
	1945	1944	1945
Virginia	37,161	25,479	568,877
North Carolina	63,291	106,068	1,332,047
South Carolina	34,150	52,900	759,410
Georgia	58,142	51,106	1,047,844
Florida	100,703	101,724	817,173
Alabama	20,350	32,000	683,850
Mississippi	15,250	50,310	352,807
Tennessee	6,388	12,699	273,590
Arkansas	750	11,000	114,150
Louisiana	10,500	8,150	224,010
Texas	23,343	22,910	215,198
Oklahoma	2,000	2,750	24,312
Total South	372,028	477,096	6,415,268
Indiana	79,591	90,707	488,197
Illinois	12,650	10,050	231,164
Kentucky	8,650	8,028	270 796
Missouri	770	85	147,404
Kansas	1,005	75	37,620
Total Midwest	102,666	108,945	1,175.181
Grand total	474,694	586,041	7,590,449

Cabot, Inc., Names New York Agent

Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, has announced, effective January 1, exclusive New York agent for all types of its carbon black and pine distillates will be the Raw Materials Company, of which Carl Bloom is president. Offices of the New York agents for Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., are at 220 East Forty-second street. The Raw Materials Company previously had been made agent in the New England territory with headquarters at 77 Franklin street, Boston 10. Raw Materials Company now takes over the New York area as well. The previous agent for Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., in New York was C. J. Osborn Company.

The new arrangement makes Raw Materials Company the sole agents for Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., in the area served by New York City. H. N. Richards Company will continue as Cabot agent in the Trenton and Philadelphia area, and Commercial Chemicals, Inc., will remain as the Cabot agent in Buffalo and vicinity.

It has been announced by Raw Materials Company that the New York manager is to be Commander Edward F. Heckman, who anticipates an early discharge from the United States Navy. Commander Heckman is a graduate of Allegheny College, B.Sc. in chemistry. He was associated with the B. F. Goodrich Company in its chemical, engineering and mechanical sales divisions for more than twenty years before he joined the armed services in 1941.

Raw Materials Company is a newly formed organization headed by Carl Bloom, who formerly was sales manager for Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Superphosphate production in October amounted to 543,000 tons basis 18 percent available phosphoric acid, according to the National Fertilizer Association. This was 24 percent larger than output in October, 1944. Aggregate production in the four months, July through October, exceeded output for the same period last year by 366,000 tons, or 23 percent, owing in a large measure to the release of sulphuric acid from munitions production. Total output in the first ten months of this year was 4,729,000 tons, the largest tonnage ever made in a similar period. In comparison with the current rate of consumption, stocks are at a relatively low level, much lower than in earlier years. Supplies at the close of October were only a quarter times as large as the quantity disposed of during that month. Stocks at the close of October, 1940, were almost three times as large as the quantity taken in that month.

Total fertilizer tag sales in the January-November period amounted to 7,590,000 equivalent tons, representing an increase of 643,000 tons, or 9 percent over the corresponding period of 1944.

Export shipments of fertilizer and fertilizer materials in September totaled 97,000 tons, compared with 74,000 tons in the same month a year ago. Total exports for the first nine months were more than 680,000 tons. This represented a gain over last year of 2 percent. The increase was brought about partly by larger exports of nitrogenous materials and prepaced mixtures. Lend-lease exports this year had a value of $2,381,000 from January through September, a decline of 59 percent, compared with 1944. Fertilizer exported for UNRRA this year amounted to $269,000.

Nitrogenates

Ammon'a Sulphate—October production was considerably outdistanced by sales, according to the Bureau of Mines. Total output was down to 98,596,412 pounds with sales of 105,686,083 pounds. September production was 129,791,884 pounds. Stocks at the close of the month were 45,695,981 pounds, compared with 52,804,112 pounds on September 30, a decline of 13.5 percent. The supply a year ago amounted to 154,091,926 pounds or more than three times that of the current year for equal dates. Exports in September were officially placed at 1,984 tons against 609 tons for the same month last year. From January 1, through September, exports amounted to 15,461 tons compared with 5,426 tons for a like period in 1944. Current shipments to fertilizer mixers are reported behind contract schedules and the market has shown no evidence of relaxing from its tight position.

Dried Blood—Production reported freer and taken as readily as available. Both dried blood and tankage have been in active demand with feed and fertilizer interests willing to pay ceiling prices. There are no surplus stocks at present and the markets presented a tight appearance. Arrivals during the week, included 6,618 bags of greaves and 1,687 bags of tankage.

Fish Scrap—Order 63 has been amended to exclude fish scales from import control. Fish scrap and fish meal remain under control. The amendment became effective December 8.

Hoof Meal—Higher prices were reported to have been paid for this material. There was not much offered and it was stated that occasional carlot sales had been made at 5¼c. per unit of ammonia content at producing point.

Soda Nitrate—Sales for agricultural use have shown a tendency to expand with supplies at present meeting demand. Export sales in September amounted to 698 tons, compared with 1,257 tons for the same month a year ago. Exports from January 1 through September were 7,173 tons against 8,208 tons for the same time in 1944. Importations in September amounted to 25,605 tons against 40,539 tons for the same month last year. Imports from January through September were 790,121 tons, compared with 561,803 tons for the corresponding period in 1944.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Hoof meal, ½c. per unit of ammonia.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

For Current Prices see page 9.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Total exports of phosphate rock in September are placed at 60,755 tons against 43,449 tons for the same month in 1944. Shipments from January 1 through September were 406,045 tons, compared with 362,415 tons for the same period a year ago, according to the Department of Commerce. Labor shortages have interfered with the domestic movement to some extent and shipments to certain sections have been delayed. Production is heavily under contract for the season.

Superphosphate—Total production for October was 543,029 tons of equivalent 18 percent a-p-a. This included 9,037 tons of 45 percent concentrated. The total output from January 1 through October amounted to 4,728,557 tons of 18 percent against 4,317,069 tons for the corresponding period last year. Stocks on October 31 were 654,915 tons of 18 percent against 613,163 tons at the close of October last year. Included this year were 8,233 tons of 45 percent concentrated, according to the N.F.A. Exports amounted to 12,120 tons of normal and 2,001 tons of concentrated in September, compared with a total of both grades of 16,912 tons for the same month in 1944. Exports of both grades from January 1 through September amounted to 118,723 tons this year against 176,331 tons for the same period a year ago.

Potashes

Plant shipments have progressed as rapidly as transportation facilities would permit. Shortage of boxcars continued to interfere with the regularity of deliveries. The absence of additional offerings has checked new business for home and foreign use. Exports during September amounted to 11,741 tons, including 9,139 tons of muriate. The August total consisted of 10,363 tons of all grades. Exports from January 1 through September were 73,407 tons of potash materials, compared with 78,932 tons for a similar period in 1944.

Insecticides

OPA has taken action to suspend indefinitely price ceilings on most DDT products because of the difficulty in maintaining controls over the multitude of forms and solutions on the market and the anticipation that prices of the insecticide may work to a lower selling level.

Secretary of Agriculture has determined that it is necessary further to revise the white-fringed beetle quarantine supplemental to the previous revision on November 25, 1944, in order to place under regulation additional areas found to be infested with white-fringed beetles and to make other modifications. A summary of the revisions is contained in chapter 3, Bureau of Plant Entomology and Plant Quarantine, part 301.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Production is keeping an adequate supply of sulphur available to meet industrial and agricultural requirements. Latest official figures showed that production and sales were above those of a year ago while shipments were less. Spanish pyrites has moved when available, trading being regulated by arrivals from supply sources. Trade reports indicated Canadian pyrites was supplying most of the demand at present. Most of the former consumers have shifted to the use of sulphur.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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OPD—12-17-1945 46

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Chemical Products Department
BARTLESVILLE, OKLAHOMA

Petroleum Derivatives

Overshadowing in importance all other developments in the petroleum industry within the past week have been the urgent recommendation by the Petroleum Industry War Council, at its final meeting before dissolution as a wartime advisory group, that all price controls on petroleum and its products should now be removed, because currently available production and refining capacity are more than adequate to meet indicated needs, and the announcement by the Office of Price Administration that ways and means have been found for avoiding the threatened shortage of kerosene and fuel oils along the Eastern seaboard during the remaining Winter months.

To accomplish avoidance of this impending shortage in heating oils, several actions designed to amplify the present inadequate available supplies of kerosene, distillate and residual fuel oils, including a long-sought lifting of price ceilings on all these heating oils, and the complete removal of all price controls as speedily as possible, have been recommended by a special petroleum industry advisory committee, known as the East Coast Fuel Oil Advisory Committee, consisting of thirteen production and distribution industry executives, upon the conclusion of their recent fact-finding investigation and conferences with OPA.

And it is expected that all of these recommendations of this committee, eight in number, will be carried out by OPA and a 100 percent voluntary cooperation of every company in the industry, which has been compelled to reach its own solution of this problem, now that the Petroleum Administration is no longer functioning.

The advisory committee's recommendations on this score are:—(1) limitation by the proper government agencies of exports of kerosene and fuel oils during the current heating season to quantities actually required by foreign countries; (2) military forces should be requested to procure as much as possible of their requirements from points of surplus in the interior parts of the country; (3) movement by authority of OPA of any surplus products to areas of shortage, in district 1 (Atlantic seaboard), with shippers compensated for any extraordinary transportation costs; (4) movement of similar surpluses found in district 2 (Midwest) into areas of shortage on the East coast; (5) removal of premiums in price favoring export sales if such exports are in such volume as to interfere with the balancing of supply and demand; (6) revocation of exemption from ceiling prices on inter-refinery sales of kerosene, distillate and residual fuel oils; (7) maintenance of equitable distribution of additional surpluses which may be made available as a result of suggested price changes, and (8) that OPA work with the industry with the object of complete removal of price controls as soon as possible.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Gasoline, 73-75 octane, tankcars, Midwest refineries, ½c. per gal.
Kerosene, tankwagons, Virginia, ¾c. per gal.

For Current Prices see page 9.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—Despite the unrelieved scarcity of coaltar xylol, there is a sufficient supply of petroleum xylol to meet the current requirements of the processors of these high solvency aromatic naphthas, which continue in brisk demand. The manufacturer of the three replacement solvents for the Nos. 1, 2 and 3 materials, which were withdrawn when their producer devoted his activities to the marketing of petroleum xylol and toluol, have recently been designated and priced as follows: No. A-80 (equivalent to No. 1), 23c. per gallon at refinery in Carteret, N. J.; 21½c. at plants in Cincinnati, Chicago and Detroit; No. B-90 (equivalent to No 2), 24½c. at all shipping points, and No. F-80 (equivalent to No. 3) 23c. at plant in Carteret, N. J. The solvent designated as No. 40 continues to be produced in California while those designated as Nos. 8 and 30, originally made by this California refining company, continue to be made at New Jersey refineries.

Stoddard Solvent—Civilian drycleaning interests continue the largest buyers of this solvent but the military is also taking fairly sizable quantities.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Still being purchased in goodly amounts and in a large aggregate by the paint and varnish manufacturers.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Dec. 14.—Business in petroleum solvents and diluents continues good in most of the items in this category in the Midwest area. Buyers are in the market for fairly extensive quantities and the tone holds firm.

Los Angeles, Dec. 14.—Interest in petroleum solvents and diluents has been well maintained on the Pacific coast this past week. Supplies are good and prices steady.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—With the manufacturers of high-octane aviation gasoline gradually diminishing their buying operations in this liquefied petroleum gas, there is currently an adequate supply wherewith to meet the requirements of home heating and cooking users in the South and Southwest.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Dec. 14.—Material in the group of liquefied petroleum gases has been moving well in this area, as the consumer demand has expanded among the various using industries. Orders in the aggregate are therefore sizable.

Los Angeles, Dec. 14.—Propane and butane are moving in a steady volume on the Pacific coast. Offerings have been good. **Prices steady.**

Petrolatums and Waxes

Paraffin—In their efforts to meet the seemingly insatiable domestic and export demands for both crude scale and refined grades of this petroleum wax, producers are finding it impossible to build up any inventories. Hence the supply situation in all types continues very tight.

Petrolatums—Extensive buying operations in U. S. P., veterinarian and technical grades of this petroleum jelly are keeping stocks greatly reduced and the market strong throughout the list, with prices firmly held.

White Mineral Waxes—U. S. P. and technical grades continue moving in considerable volume at well-maintained prices.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum—The average daily rate of crude oil production in the domestic oilfields is mounting again. For the week ended December 8 it has shown an increase of 20,750 barrels to 4,468,900 barrels. Crude oil runs to the refineries for the same week are reported to have averaged 4,473,000 barrels daily, as compared with 4,690,000 barrels for the preceding week

Gasoline—Several refiners in the Midwest region have lowered their prices on 73-75 octane gasoline by an eighth cent per gallon to 5.7c. and on the 60 octane grade to 5.1c. Other refineries in this area, however, are continuing to hold their outputs of these grades at 6c. and 5¼c., respectively. The 63-66 octane grade is being maintained generally in the Midwest district at 5½c., since one producer of this grade formerly asking 5⅝c., has withdrawn his quotation.

Nationwide stocks of gasoline, now reported in the aggregate, instead of in separate records designated as military and civilian grades, are shown by the American Petroleum Institute to have increased during the week ended December 8 by 1,408,000 barrels to 87,004,000 barrels, contrasted with 81,136,000 barrels a year ago.

Kerosene—With the demand for kerosene running high and supplies already falling somewhat below total requirements while almost certain to drop still further behind the needs of consumers during the remainder of the Winter, the market for this heating and lighting fluid is continuing to manifest a strong undertone. Suppliers in the New York and New England areas are holding their prices very firmly. However, one of the leading refining companies desirous of setting a single price level for both kerosene and No. 1 fuel oil quotations in tankwagon lots to dealers in Virginia and West Virginia has reduced its prices to these dealers ¾c. per gallon, making its new range on tankwagon lots to dealers in the leading centers of these States 8½c. to 9½c., and 10.8c. to 11.4c., respectively.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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If regular-run products do not quite give you the results you want, we will be glad to work out a solution for your problem.
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Makers White Oils (U.S.P. and Technical); Petrolatums (all grades and colors); INSECTIDOL (deodorized insecticide base); Deodorized and other Naphthas; Petroleum Sulphonates; Waxes; Industrial and Motor Lubricants and Greases; Fuel Oils, and other petroleum products.

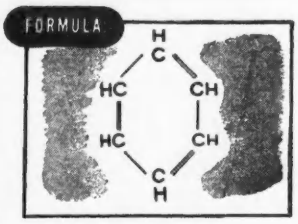
BENZOL

DEFINITION: Benzol (Benzene) is the parent hydrocarbon of the aromatic compounds. It is the basic raw material for the synthesis of many organic chemicals.

HISTORY: Discovered in 1825 by Faraday in an oil obtained by compressing illuminating gas. Hofmann found it in coal-tar in 1845. The process of recovering benzol industrially was first developed by Charles Mansfield.

FORMULA

C_6H_6



SOURCES: Benzol is obtained principally from the destructive distillation of coal. Most of the benzol produced in this operation is recovered by scrubbing coke-oven gas, while the balance is found in the portion of coal-tar that distills below 170°C.

CHARACTERISTICS: The pure product is a mobile, colorless liquid. It boils at 80.1°C., and crystallizes at 5.5°C. It is practically insoluble in water but mixes readily with ether, anhydrous alcohol, petroleum distillates and many organic liquids.

USES: A solvent for stains, coatings, and rubber cements; an essential raw material for the manufacture of dyes, tetryl and other explosives, synthetic rubber, phenol, aviation fuel, and D.D.T.

GRADES

	Sp. Gr.	Boiling Range
Benzol, Nitration Pure	.882-.886	1°C max. incl. 80.1°C
Benzol, Industrial Pure	.875-.886	2°C max. incl. 80.1°C
Benzol, 90%	.870-.886	Start: Min. 78.2°C 90% Min. at 100°C
Thiophene-free Benzol	.882-.886	1°C max. incl. 80.1°C

This is one of a series of advertisements presenting information on basic coal-tar chemicals.

Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

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Coaltar Chemicals

Aside from toluol and crude pyridin, there was no evidence of easement in the supply of basic coaltar chemicals last week. Benzol continued in good demand for home and export. Cresylic acid was in definitely short supply with higher prices named by British producers for export. Crude naphthalene moved about as rapidly as produced for pthalic anhydride use. Lacquer manufacturers kept the xylol market tight. There was not enough buying interest to pinch toluol stocks. Wood processing prevented any excess creosote oil holdings. Synthetic phenol was able to meet most requirements, but the natural grade remained in short supply. Crude pyridin was available for all dyestuff and intermediate requirements with some left over for the rubber trade.

Hydrogenated solvents recorded no important change. Stocks of most grades were sufficient to cover requirements promptly. There was no appreciable easement in the supply of dyestuffs and intermediates, demand being capable of absorbing production about as soon as made available.

Latest official figures on production and inventories of coke byproducts show that in October, creosote oil increased 31.7 percent and motor benzol 16.3 percent. All the other listed coaltar basic chemicals revealed losses, the extent ranging from 12 to 41.4 percent. Stocks for all the listed basic chemicals recorded losses, ranging from 6.3 to 31.8 percent. While the predominating reduction in output and inventories may be attributed to manpower shortage, it was also a reflection of the combined effort to establish the general market on a peacetime demand and supply basis.

Steel operations for the week beginning December 10 were scheduled at 82.9 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 82.8 percent in the previous week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the indicated rate was 80.4 percent. The present schedule is equivalent to the production of 1,518,400 net tons of ingots and castings, compared with 1,516,600 tons in the preceding week and 1,743,200 tons for the corresponding week in 1944.

Production and supply figures in some of the following market reports refer to coke byproducts and were compiled by the Bureau of Mines.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
127.3	127.3	127.3	129.2

For Current Prices see page 9.

Basic Products

Benzol—Motor benzol output increased 16.3 percent in October over the preceding month. The totals registered 4,043,615 gallons, against 3,478,274 gallons in September. Production of other grades was down 19.7 percent. October output amounted to 7,083,220 gallons, compared with 8,820,607 gallons in September. Stocks at the end of October were off 6.3 percent. On October 31, supplies were 1,602,699 gallons, against 1,709,783 gallons on September 30. Prompt shipments for home and export continued available last week.

Creosote Oil—October production showed a substantial increase. Output amounted to 3,158,667 gallons, compared with 2,398,293 gallons in September. Stocks recorded a decline of 18.5 percent. At the end of October, the supply was 698,255 gallons, against 857,277 gallons on September 30. Heavy consuming demand for wood-processing has kept production under pressure and the market has maintained its tight position.

Cresylic Acid—No easement in the tight supply position could be noted last week. Buyers are having difficulty in covering requirements owing to definitely short stocks. London reports an advance of 2½c. a gallon, making the New York price 93½c. to 96c. a gallon, depending on grade, exclusive of the duty on drums and OPA regulations.

Naphthalene—Production of crude in October revealed a substantial drop from the preceding month. In October 5,631,640 pounds were produced, against 7,632,973 pounds in September. Output from January 1 through October amounted to 73,576,167 pounds, compared with 86,546,000 pounds for the same period in 1944. Stocks at the end of October were 2,237,739 pounds, compared with 2,486,603 pounds on September 30, a decrease of 10 percent. Both crude and refined were quoted tight in the local market, the latter grade remaining distinctly short of demand.

Phenol—Steady demand of diversified character has continued to reach the market and is being satisfied on a fairly prompt basis. Inquiries emanated mostly from the manufacturers of triphenylphosphate and other plasticizers, dyes, disinfectants and chemicals. Synthetic phenol remained in freer supply than the natural variety.

Pyridin—Declining 41.4 percent, October output of crude registered 22,747 gallons, against 38,800 gallons in September. The year's production for ten months this year was 391,293 gallons, compared with 409,000 gallons for the same period in 1944. Stocks at the end of October were 96,241 gallons. against 115,475 gallons on September 30.

Tar—Crude coaltar production decreased 22.1 percent in October. Output was placed at 43,594,369 gallons, compared with 55,962,835 gallons in September. Production for the year through October amounted to 583,656,524 gallons, against 640,750,000 gallons for the same time in 1944. Stocks at the end of October were 27,818.713 gallons, compared with 32,014,819 gallons on September 30.

Toluol—Output of all grades in October amounted to 1,450,263 gallons, against 2,039,681 gallons in September, a decline of 28.9 percent. Production from January 1 through October registered 24,293,247 gallons, compared with 27,914,000 gallons for the same period last year. Stocks on October 31 were 2,088,570 gallons, against 2,224,947 gallons on September 30. Consuming demand has not been of a character to tighten the supply and prompt shipments continued available.

Xylol—Lower production was noted in October. Output of all grades was placed at 482,898 gallons, against 556,895 gallons in September, a decline of 13.3 percent. Production from January to October 31 was 6,351,774 gallons, compared with 7,270,000 gallons for the same time last year. Stocks at the close of October were 302,697 gallons against 443,979 gallons at the close of September.

Chicago, Dec. 14.—Business in coaltar bases was moderate, but tone of the market continued generally firm. The volume of inquiries was fairly good in the aggregate. Orders have been sufficient to take up all available material recently. Benzol was firm. Ruling prices exclusive of tax were:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, freight allowed, 15c. per gallon; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 30c.; industrial xylol, same basis, 26c.; 2-degree toluol, same basis, 27c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Buying interest representing mostly current wants was reported in cyclohexanol and cyclohexanone. The supply position permitted the acceptance of orders for prompt delivery. Fair average shipments for synthetic rubber cements was noted in cyclohexane. There was no suggestion of any price revisions.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic — Continued in tight supply condition with current production insufficient to satisfy demand promptly.

Cleve's—Demand from regular consumers has taken production readily enough to prevent any accumulation of stocks and the market maintained a relatively tight position.

Fumaric—At the present rate of production it will be some time before the synthetic resin and protective coating manufacturers have their

For Late Market Developments. See Page 4

for prompt shipment

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stocks replenished. A tight market is in prospect over the first quarter of 1946.

Maleic—In a somewhat similar condition to fumaric. The supply at present is definitely short of demand, with production held back by the labor shortage. Most all the available material seems to be passing into protective coatings and resins.

Other Intermediates

Anilin—Makers of dyes and intermediates are getting more anilin oil at present and a lot is moving for indirect use in synthetic rubber. Production has permitted a better distributes, but there is no evidence of surplus stocks.

Diphenylamine — Availability of more anilin has eased production while demand for plastics resins and rubber-making chemicals has taken stocks about as rapidy as produced.

Dinitrobenzene — Manpower shortage continued to have a restricting influence on production, although benzol was in better supply. Stocks reported relatively low.

Phthalic Anhydride — Steady shipments reported to makers of alkyd and other synthetic resins and esters. Producers of dyes and intermediates seemed to be getting their requirements covered without difficulty. Supply situation appeared favorable to meet current requirements.

Coaltar Colors

Production of dyestuffs has shown improvement and current requirements have been covered in most instances. Demand has revealed a tendency to expand with a disposition apparent to secure immediate shipments for future wants of certain types. While output has increased, it has not always been possible to meet such requests. The general market was reported firm on the basis of previous quotations.

Lieut. Thomas M. Riley, U.S.N.R., has been appointed to manage advertising activities of the Pacific Coast Paint Division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company.

Continental Can Names Benjamin to Sales Post

John A. Benjamin has been appointed acting general manager of the plastics division of the Continental Can Company, Cambridge, Ohio, to take the place of J. E. Wolfe, who has resigned. Mr. Benjamin was formerly sales promotion manager of Continental's paper plant at Van Wert, Ohio.

Permanente Metal Corp. Repays RFC Loan

Henry J. Kaiser, president of the Permanente Metals Corporation, has announced that the government has been repaid in full its Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan of $28,475,000 on the magnesium plant at the Permanente, near San Jose, and allied plants at Moss Landing and Natividad, California.

W.M. Paquin Joins O. Hommel Company

Wildred M. Paquin has joined the O. Hommel Company, Pittsburgh. He will be assigned to the sales staff for the middle west territory. Mr. Paquin was formerly with the Ferro Enamel Corporation, Cleveland, and more recently was associated with the Quaker Chemical Company.

Monsanto Co. Develops Aircraft Lacquer

The Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, has developed a new aircraft lacquer that assures improved safety in airplane operation by reducing fire hazards in lacquered surfaces. The product is known as "Skylac."

Balto. Paint Group Discusses Fire Prevention

The Baltimore Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association at a meeting last week discussed the proposed new code of the Baltimore City Council for the prevention of fires. The club voted to have a special group attend the next council meeting to discuss the code.

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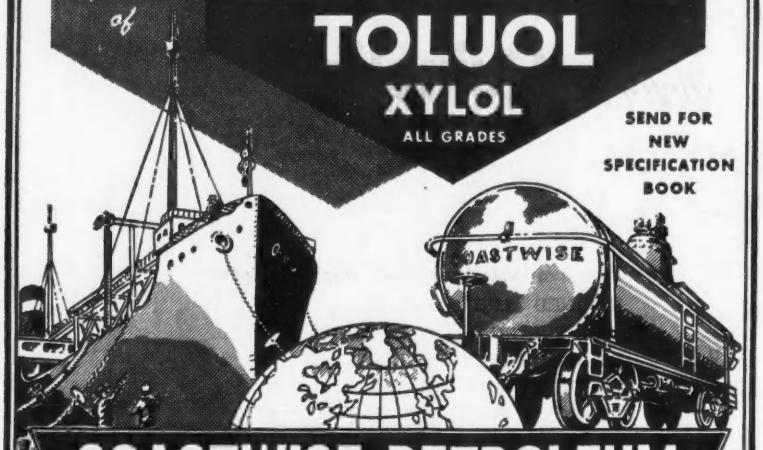

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Trade Briefs

Sulphuric acid plant is under construction in Palestine by Taasiyah Chemith Tel-Aviv. Ltd.

Consolidated Plating Company is the firm name under which Frederick Falkin has published a certificate that he is conducting business at 727 West Seventh street, Los Angeles.

Ross E. McBride has been appointed to the sales and service staff of the laundry and dry cleaning division of Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dandi-Deth Chemical Company is the firm name under which Kern K. Kyes and Guy Grayson have published a certificate that they are conducting business at San Diego, Calif.

G. S. Myers has been appointed a member of the chemical engineering staff of Eshelman & Potter, combustion and chemical engineers, of Birmingham and Charlotte, N. C.

City Chemical Corporation, New York, is undertaking the manufacture of many fine and rare chemicals which were available previously only from foreign sources or which were not available commercially.

Electrochemical Laboratory Asked for Government

OPD Washington Bureau

Senator Hugh B. Mitchell, of Washington, has introduced an amendment to the first deficiency appropriation bill (H.R. 4805) to give authority to the Department of the Interior to erect a large electrochemical laboratory in the Pacific Northwest.

The amendment would authorize an appropriation of $1,000,000 for its purpose. The laboratory would study and conduct research in the production and processing of chemicals and develop new processes for the use of electrical energy in the production and processing of chemicals in the region, with a view of the more complete utilization of the natural resources of the Pacific Northwest.

Merck N.Y. Branch Head

John F. Neill has been appointed manager of the New York branch of Merck & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Rahway, N. J. Mr. Neill, who joined the company in 1935, after graduating from the University of Pennsylvania, succeeds Charles Walker, who has been named president of the Citro Chemical Company.

G.S. Dunbar Retires From Burroughs Wellcome

G. S. Dunbar will be retiring from the Board of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (U. S. A.) Inc. and from the office of president and general manager at the end of the year. W. N. Creasy, general manager of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Canada), has been elected to the board of directors of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (U.S.A.) Inc., and has been appointed president and general manager. H. B. Fonda, vice-president in charge of production, has been nominated senior vice-president. E. W. Rigg has been appointed distribution manager.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Although a noticeable increase in consuming inquiry for tanstuffs was evident during the week, tanners were operating cautiously, and business was light and spasmodic. New crop divi divi was offered for January-February shipment at slightly lower levels. Mangrove bark developed a weaker tone and prices for shipment were easier. Wattle bark also was available at levels below ceilings, though business at the decline was limited because of light offerings. Advices from India indicated a stronger market for myrobalans and shipments were moderately advanced. Arrivals of quebracho extract were liberal during the week, and replenished tanners inventories for nearby requirements. Reports from the Argentine stated that low water has affected shipments to the seaboard. Producers have booked a good volume of business for 1946 delivery at current ceilings. Stocks of chestnut and hemlock extracts continued in limited supply.

The supply situation in corn dextrin and starch was further eased by the steady movement of corn to processor's mills during the week. Most mills were operated at capacity and a slight improvement was noted in deliveries of these materials against former contracts, though they were still far behind schedules. Another large quantity of tapioca flour arrived at New York from Brazil and totaled 33,600 bags which were consigned to consumers on previous orders. These arrivals added to the 44,000 bags received the week previous were said to have practically cleaned up delivery schedules of the old crop. An urgent call for delivery of potato starch against contracts continued and production was taken as fast as available. Consumers were in the market for future requirements and prices were firm at ceilings.

Cotton crop this year was indicated at 9,195,000 bales, compared with the production of 12,230,000 bales in 1944 and the ten-year average of 12,293,000 bales. Yield per acre was estimated at 249.6 pounds against 293.5 pounds last year and the ten-year average of 231 pounds, it was reported by the Department of Agriculture.

Chemicals

Alumina Acetate—Business was reported confined to actual needs. Supplies were liberal and the market was steady and unchanged.

Bichromates—Conditions continued firm under an urgent demand. Inquiry for 1946 requirements was active and producers booked contracts for next year at prevailing ceilings. Production was sold well ahead.

Dyestuffs

Annatto — This market was quiet, with prices unchanged and firm. Supplies on spot were limited and well held. Replacements were quoted higher for shipment from primary centers.

Cochineal — Higher replacement costs recently boosted prices of spot stocks. Supplies here were reported light and closely held at recent advances. Trading was spotty.

Madder — Demand was slow and mainly for small lots for actual needs. Prices were unchanged.

Sizing Materials

Albumen Blood—While new business was limited, a steady call was reported against contracts. Supplies were adequate to cover requirements. Quotations were steady and unchanged. Dried blood soluble was in quiet demand.

Albumen Egg—Light supplies keeping this market firm at ceilings irrespective of the quiet demand. Trading was spotty. Department of Agriculture suggested egg production goal for 1946 at 3,910,000 dozens, compared with 4,577,000 dozens last year. Farm flocks laid 2,958,000,000 eggs in November, 1 percent less than in November last year, but 56 percent more than the 10-year, 1934-43 average for the month. Egg production amounted to 51,807,000,000 eggs during the first eleven months of 1945, some 5 percent less than for the same period last year.

Dextrin Corn—Demand was urgent and the market strong at ceilings. Production continued at capacity and further improvement was noted in the reduction of the backlog of orders. Prices were firm at ceilings.

Egg Yolk—Trading was restricted owing to the scarcity of supplies. Demand was moderate and quotations were maintained at ceilings.

Starch Corn — With production at capacity, a slight improvement was reported in delayed deliveries. Corn receipts at mills were of good volume mostly against contracts, but new offerings were scanty which may eventually curtail production. Demand continued urgent. Visible corn supply increased 610,000 bushels for the week ended December 8 to 7,834,000 bushels, compared with 13,688,000 bushels, a year ago.

Starch Potato—Buying interest was active and contracts for sizable quantities were booked for nearby and future delivery. Market was firm at ceilings. Deliveries against contracts were in active request. Department of Agriculture announced, December 9, support prices ranging from $1.05 to $2.60 per bushel for the 1946 potato crop. The highest prices are for early and intermediate potatoes. Ceiling prices on white potatoes will continue to be suspended for the period beginning December 6 to March 6, 1946, OPA announced recently.

Tapioca Flour—Imports totaled 33,656 bags from Brazil during the week for delivery against previous contracts. Market was bare of supplies and entirely nominal at ceilings.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract — Market was steady, with demand fairly active for deliveries against former contracts. Supplies were light but adequate to cover requirements. Prices were well held at ceilings.

Divi Divi—Inquiry for replacements was moderate. New crop material was offered at $67 per ton for January-February shipment ex dock, U. S. ports. Business was reported slow.

Hematine Extract — Trading was quiet. Withdrawals against previous orders were moderate. Prices were firm at ceilings.

Mangrove Bark — Offerings were more liberal, though trading was reported spotty. Market was easier and shipments were quoted at $62 to $64 per ton, ex dock, U. S. ports for December-January shipment from East Africa. Tanners showed only moderate interest in replacements.

Myrobalans—Arrivals of 2,090 bags of whole and 1,330 bags of crushed at New York were noted during the week. Market firmer and quotations for shipment were boosted $2 per ton. J1 whole was held at $56 per ton and J2 at $50 per ton, ex dock, U. S. ports.

Quebracho Extract—Imports totaled 50,645 bags during the week, for consignment against previous contracts. Tanners continued to show a good inquiry for requirements during next year. Prices were maintained at ceilings. Advices from the Argentine stated that shipments to the coast were curtailed by the low water levels.

Wattle Bark—Increased offerings of bark created a weaker tone in the market and quotations declined to below ceilings. Trading in vegetable quality was reported on the basis of $50 per ton, f.o.b. ex dock, U. S. ports for December-January shipment. Inquiry was fairly active at this figure, but offerings were limited. Prices ranged from $50 to $55 per ton, depending upon quality. Extract continued in good inquiry, with trading spotty at ceilings.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
Myrobalans, $2 per ton.

Prices Reduced
Divi-divi, $2 per ton.
Mangrove bark, $4 per ton.
Wattle bark, $3 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
305.5	305.5	303.0	283.4

For Current Prices see page 9.

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OPD—12-17-1945 52

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

The drug and fine chemical market displayed most of the signs commonly disclosed by the approach of the end of the year. Inventory was in sight; indeed, inventory has begun in many plants and coincident with that annual agony of the stock clerks has come a withdrawal of purchasing agents from the spot delivery market. Which is not to say that nothing was being bought.

On the contrary, orders for delivery and invoicing after the turn of the year were more than common. Negotiations regarding contracts were underway and the negotiating buyers appeared convinced that buying conditions should be more favorable to them in 1946. At least, it will not be entirely a sellers market—as had been the case since 1943.

Considerable concern was experienced concerning the expected attempts of European producers to recover customers lost to the United States manufacturers by the exigencies of war. European nationals in seeking restoration of their economies are bound to seek to recover their large export trade in drugs and fine chemicals.

Several news despatches of local and foreign origin mentioned the rising curve of influenza infections. Certain parts of the United States are causing considerable worry since many in official, professional, and industrial position have not forgotten the terrible aftermath of influenza following World War No. 1.

At least, a rise in sales of remedial agents valuable in fighting the influenza and common cold has been experienced by the wholesale distributing trade and if continued is bound to be eventually reflected in new sales by the producers of raw materials needed to make such remedies.

Price changes last week were confined to a lowering of quotations on dibutyl phthalate and an increase in the competitive possibilities of its market, and a raising of quotations on quicksilver without the price schedule on mercurials being affected.

Acetanilide — Reserves were conservative are deemed a safe carryover into the coming year. Outlook for trade was considered satisfactory and well stabilized prices seemed a fair prospect, according to report.

Acetone—The first peace year since 1939 is expected to find sufficient stocks of acetone wherewith to supply peacetime requirements. Competition seems likely to be a prominent part of trade early in the new year.

Alcohol—The price of anhydrous specially denatured alcohol, formula No. 1, is now 5c. per gallon more than the 190 proof article. The differential previously had been 3c. per gallon.

The new year will begin with a large stockpile owned by the government and due to steady reduction via a scheme by which for each sixty gallons of new production sold by producers, 40 gallons of RFC stockpile alcohol must be moved. New production will also be subject to the amount of molasses to be available for alcohol production and, since the sugar situation amounts to a real crisis, it may be that skillful handling of the stockpile alcohol will prevent flooding the market with its consequent danger of price depressing.

Aloe — A ready market appears likely to prevail for importations after the turn of the year. At the moment the market is one of very firm prices and almost total absence of price-weakening competition.

Ammonia Benzoate—Prompt delivery demand was on the short side last week, but no more so than is common to the market at this season of the year. Attention of producers centers mainly on the needs of 1946, and most of them look into the new year with a fair degree of confidence in market stability.

Ammonia Hypophosphite — Prices were well stabilized and seem destined to hold very steady in the future. Demand was extremely routine last week, and bulked a small total by the close of the period.

Atropine—The market was reasonably competitive, but not to an extent productive of open reduction in recently prevailing prices.

Borax—Indications are that consumers working on contracts will require comparatively satisfactory quantities of borax in 1946. Where contracts have been signed, the totals involved compared well with those taken in 1945. Pricewise, the market appeared to be in for no revolutionary change.

Butyl Alcohol—The market is ending the year in comparatively quiet position. Readjustment of production and sales policy to peacetime conditions is underway and most producers are devoting substantial study to the question how best to effect the passage from war selling to peacetime sales.

Cadmium—The old year is ending with the market in very quiet condition—a contrast with the year-ends in the recent past. Price control over metal seems still to be in effect. Salts were steady but not very active last week.

Castor Oil—According to the latest record of arrivals of beans at this port since January 1, last, imports are about 2 percent smaller than those in the corresponding period of 1944. Arrivals last week totaled 8,035,950 pounds, which brought out the total of 259,032,850 pounds arrived since the first of this year. That total compares with 265,829,390 pounds imported here during the corresponding period of 1944. Consumption of oil was expected to run high and probably expand in 1946 if the raw material be available.

Chicago, Dec. 12.—Castor oil prices are:—Cold pressed U.S.P., 13¾c. per pound, returnable drums, carlots; 14½c., drums, less than carlots; 13c., tanks; No. 3, extracted, 13½c. per pound, drums, carlots; 14¼c., drums, less than carlots; 12¾c., tanks.

Codliver Oil—Fishing in Norwegian waters starts soon after the turn of the year and in view of the worldwide requirement probably being very high, special efforts are forecast for Norwegian, British and other fishermen engaged in cod production. There are even some whispers that German production will be encouraged by the occupation controls as one of the means of building a Germany whose economy is based mainly on the pursuits of peace. Local conditions find the market reasonably steady at the recent decline but there is real scarcity of high potency oil at this time. An arrival of 102 drums at this port was detained by the Food and Drug Administration as not being USP oil.

Colchicine—It may be that trade relations with primary markets supplying raw material will be sufficiently restored to permit a general reoffering of prompt deliveries of this material.

Corn Syrup—Mexican material continued to be available at prices far over the ceiling permitted domestic producers. Offerings move with promptness that illustrates the continued use of large quantities by consumers who have substituted it for other products.

Dibutyl Phthalate — The producer who for months quoted lowest on this article reduced quotations still further last week. Tanks became 16.2c. per pound; drums, carlots, 17.2c.; less than carlots, 17.7c. Competition is expected to be keener since two large producers now stand on the above price basis.

Fishliver Oils—The fact that the most common vitamin deficiency is that of vitamin A puts on the fishliver oil industry an increasing burden and responsibility. Demand for oil takes up promptly all quality material as it becomes available. The market lacks

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Quicksilver, $1 per flask.

Prices Reduced

Dibutyl phthalate, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
207.6	207.6	205.3	229.6

For Current Prices see page 9.

Salicylates

SODIUM SALICYLATE, U. S. P.

METHYL SALICYLATE, U. S. P.

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even a remote chance of a needed surplus reserve being accumulated at any nearby time.

San Francisco Dec. 5.—Demand for fish-liver oils continues to exceed the supply. Little trading reported. Prices remain steady.

Glycerin—The latest report by the Bureau of Census on production and stocks of glycerin covered the month of September. By its terms, 14,355,000 pounds of crude glycerin 80 percent were produced, comparing with 13,581,000 pounds produced in August. Production of high gravity and yellow distilled glycerin, 100 percent basis, was 6,494,000 pounds, against 7,323,000 pounds in August. Chemically pure, 100 percent basis, 7,079,000 pounds, comparing with the August production of 5,850,000 pounds. Stocks in factory and warehouse were as follows:—Crude, 10,523,000 pounds (August, 9,182,000); high gravity and yellow distilled, 18,109,000 pounds (August, 19,876,000 pounds); and chemically pure, 22,271,000 pounds (August, 22,282,000 pounds).

Chicago, Dec. 12.—Glycerin prices are:—C.p., tanks, 18c.; drums, c.l., 18¼c.; l.c.l., 18¾c.; high gravity, tanks, 17¼c. to 18c.; drums, c.l., 17½c. to 18c.; l.c.l., 18c. to 18¾c. Chemically pure, 18c. per pound, tankcar; 18¼c., drums, carlots; 18¾c., drums, less than carlots; high gravity, 17½c. per pound, tankcar; 17c., drums, carlots; 17½c., drums, less than carlots.

Menthol—Trading for delivery in this year was about ended last week. Sales were mainly in small lots, often times involving broken cases. Large transactions won't appear again until such time as primary market factors have sufficiently disclosed their market position as regards new crop menthol to make it safe for local importers to place orders for shipment during the second quarter of 1946. One favorable feature of the international market is the alleged fact that most distressed menthol in Brazil has been sold. If new production is smaller than a year ago, and if the carryover be small, it may be that Brazilians can achieve something akin to market stability in prices. But buying here is unlikely to revive until the supply situation in Brazil is disclosed with reasonable reliability as to fact.

Mercurials—The fact that quicksilver advanced as the year drew toward its close eliminated much thinking about the possibility of prices for mercurials being reduced. Of course, the present schedule was established when the metal market was far higher than it is today, but the stronger undertone prevailing in metal of late has ended talk of a decline in mercurials.

Quicksilver—Because of present replacement costs at the domestic mines on the Pacific coast, spot quotations ended last week at least $1 higher at $109 to $114 per flask. The supply situation in all markets was very tight and surface conditions appear to militate against any important price movement in favor of consumers. U.S. production, January-October, totaled 27,650 flasks. Imports were 52,477 flasks. Stocks, October 31, Metals Reserve, 63,638 flasks; consumers and dealers, 37,800 flasks; producers, 2,468 flasks.

San Francisco, Dec. 12.—Market firm, but supplies scarce. Spot metal was hard to find. Producers were quoting metal between $105 and $108 per flask, f.o.b. this city.

Quinine—A rough idea of what conditions in the cinchona area of Java may be can be gained from despatches that reported appeals for help made by religious leaders at Bandoeng included the assertion that a "holy war" betwen Moslems and Christians had resulted in the death of several priests. Nothing about the news would encourage the idea that international trade in quinine and cinchona bark will be restored at an early date.

Saccharin—Held in moderate supply so far as dealer-distributors were concerned and not offered freely and substantially by the leading producers.

Soda Benzoate—This is naturally one of the slowest periods of the year. It is also one in which producers lay plans for the next season of expanding requirements. The outlook now favors a sufficient supply to cover all regular requirements of consumers.

Wiley F. Patton has been appointed head of the statistical department of William R. Warner & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, New York.

Donald S. Frost has been appointed assistant director of advertising and market research of Bristol-Myers Company, New York.

Royal Manufacturing Control Sold to Greater N.Y. Industries

Greater New York Industries, Inc., has purchased the controlling interest in the Royal Manufacturing Company, Duquesne, Pa. The Royal Manufacturing Company has pharmaceutical manufacturing plants in Chicago, Duquesne, Pa., and a refinery in Warren, Pa., the latter producing high quality oils for production for pharmaceuticals.

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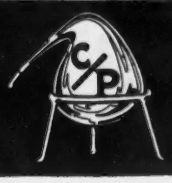

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Drug Trade Conference

—Continued from page 7

qualified teachers for these higher courses, as well as for those of the undergraduate classes presented a serious problem.

The work of the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education, an organization sponsored by the conference four years ago, was reviewed by E. L. Newcomb. It has collected almost $1,000,000 and to date has disbursed almost $300,000 in special emergency grants and for about 400 scholarships. Its fellowship program contemplates the granting of about $90,000 in the next year. Various phases of the foundations work and objectives were covered also by S. B. Penick, James F. Hoge, Carson P. Frailey, and Robert L. Swain.

Ray C. Schlotterer
Re-elected N.D.T.C. Secretary-Treasurer

The problems of graduate instruction were outlined by H. Evert Kendig and Robert P. Fischelis. Out of the discussions came the following resolutions adopted by the conference:—

Resolved: That the National Drug Trade Conference fully endorse the work of the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education and urge all members to give full support to its work and activities.

Resolved: That the National Drug Trade Conference commend the efforts of the schools and colleges of pharmacy to improve and strengthen pharmaceutical education and urge the development of programs for graduate study which will yield the teachers needed to maintain the highest standards of education and the scientific personnel required by the industry for research and greater contributions to the public health.

Resolved: That the National Drug Trade Conference urge that all organizations within the drug industry give consideration to the support of scientific research projects for the solution of such problems and to the underwriting of fellowships for graduate work on such subjects.

Legislative Programs

Legislative and other programs for revision of the United States patents system were outlined by James F. Hoge. The fundamentals of indicated reforms were tacitly agreed upon, but an expression of policy was not considered timely.

Another legislative angle discussed was that of cooperation by the industry as a whole in matters which affect, perhaps variously, its several divisions. Among those participating in this were P. H. Costello, James F. Hoge, Robert

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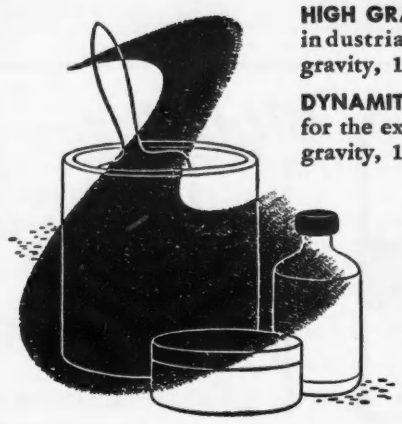

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The significance of the pending congressional bill for a fair trade law for the District of Columbia in relation to existing State laws was emphasized by George H. Frates.

On the several legislation agenda, the conference resolved as follows:—

Resolved: That a committee composed of representatives of the members of the National Drug Trade Conference is hereby authorized to consider and report to the conference on the feasibility of formulating uniform legislation of interest to the drug industry as a whole, the committee to consist of one delegate appointed by each conference member.

Resolved: That the National Drug Trade Conference favor enactment of the necessary legislation to restrict administrative practice wherein the administrative agency serves as prosecutor, judge, and jury and to provide for impartial, speedy, and capable independent determination of all disputed situations of fact.

Resolved: That the National Drug Trade Conference record its approval of senate 1417 introduced by Senator Saltonstall of Massachusetts, which will give to the District of Columbia a fair trade act similar to those now in effect in forty-five States of the Union.

Drug-Store Survey

One agendum had to do with a proposal of another survey of the retail drug business similar to the St. Louis drug survey of several years ago. This matter had not developed far enough to permit of definite discussion. It was reported to contemplate revival of the Druggists Research Bureau.

With reference to the taking of governmental surveys of business, the conference said:—

Resolved: That the National Drug Trade Conference recommends:—

1. That a complete census of business, as well as a complete census of manufactures be made during 1947, covering the year 1946.

2. That a complete census of business be made at five-year intervals thereafter concurrently with a complete census of manufactures covering the same calendar years.

3. That the complete census of manufactures be taken quinquenially in place of biennially only, if annual sample surveys providing adequate information with respect to sales by major product classifications can be undertaken.

4. That annual sample surveys be made of at least the major retail and wholesale trades.

5. That monthly reports based on selected samples be made of at least the major wholesale and retail trades with wholesale data to be reported by geographical regions and retail data by states.

6. That a copy of these recommendations be submitted to the appropriate officers of the Department of Commerce and to the executive secretary of each constituent member of the conference.

Another resolution adopted by the conference called upon the Surgeon-General of the Army of the United States to take necessary measures adequately to activate the pharmacy corps provided by the law enacted in 1943. A strong sentiment was expressed in favor of the exemption of scientific and professional workers under any program of compulsory military service.

The conference will revive its study, carried on for several years by the late Dr. J. H. Beal, of satisfactorily defining poisons and regulating commerce in them.

Participation in studies of distribution problems, policies, and practices was suggested for the careful consideration of the constituent organizations.

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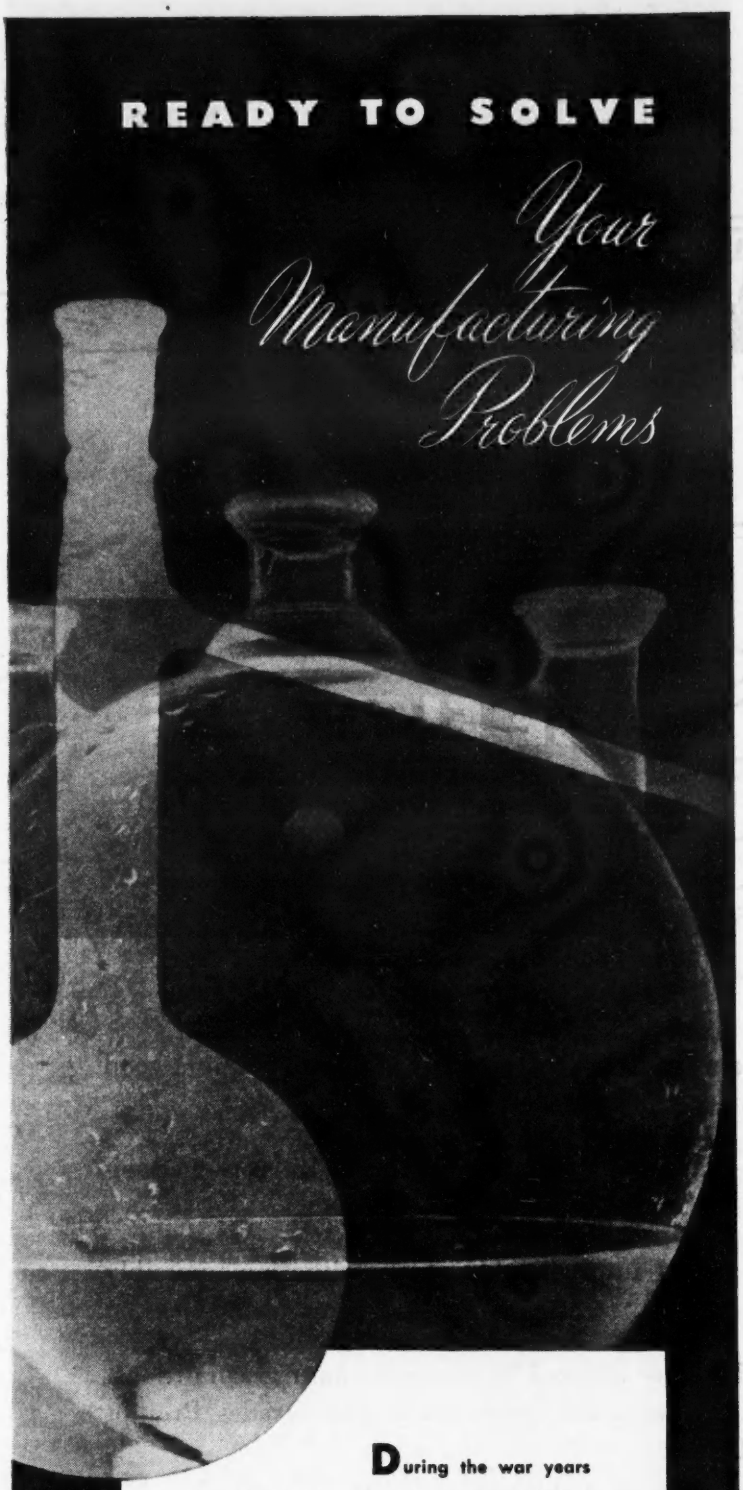

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Fishermen and lobstermen gather no moss when weather is fair and fishing good —moss-gathering is a secondary occupation of most collectors.

Certain under-the-sea conditions also affected the quality of the 1945 crop—necessitating more meticulous choice and grading of the crude.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Price activity has subsided sharply in the botanical market. Even condimental items which usually are subject to constant fluctuation in values have retired into a year-end quiet not disturbed save by price advances in seven items. In the drug group, senega root and tolu balsam were on the higher side.

Although demand was extremely light and solely jobbing in description, the week was not without its feature of interest. By pooling of contributions into a general fund, botanical drug dealers and manufacturing consumers have joined in a research project to do a job that, in the minds of many for some time past, needed doing.

Chemical remedial agents for years had been encroaching on a domain formerly occupied by botanical drugs. For example, when the first pharmacopoeia was adopted in 1820, it listed approximately 190 botanicals as drugs of therapeutical worth. The present USP lists approximately 35 and the National Formulary about 107. Both the USP and the NF are recognized standards in Federal law.

Knowledge of the medicinal value of plants has been by no means exhausted and the properties of a great many have never been seriously investigated. Ephedra serves as an excellent example of what proper investigation can do. Used in China for centuries, it was only in recent years that its principle — ephedrine — was discovered and the discovery led not only to new manufacturing of ephedrine from natural raw materials, but also to the production of ephedrine synthetically.

Properly conducted, research in botanical drugs may well yield rich fruits and if for no other reason, 1945 may mark a milestone in the gaining of botanical knowledge and the addition of new products with which to fight disease.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Senega root, 10c. per lb.
Tolu balsam, 10c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cardamom, green, 16c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Argentine, ¼c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
Dillseed, dewhiskered, ½c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Argentine, 8½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana, oriental, ¼c. per lb.
Washington yellow, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Savory, Spanish, 7c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
255.0	254.2	249.6	241.5

For Current Prices see page 9.

Berries

Juniper—Holding steady in price but subject mainly to demands arising from smaller manufacturing consumers. Supplies of imported berries were reported to be conservative in size.

Saw Palmetto—The report of a lack of crop news from the primary market was promptly followed by direct advices from one of the largest suppliers in Florida. According to that source, gathering of the new crop has ended this year, being finished one month earlier than usual. Still according to the same source of information, the gathering this year was not over one-fourth of the amount gathered last year and sold up to June, 1945. The primary market was reported strong at prices that make recent quotations of 20c. to 21c. per pound, New York, not possible as a profitable replacement.

Flowers

Chamomile—A deal of activity of one kind or another came in Hungarian style material which, by the way, continued in firm to stronger price position and was rarely subjected to the factor of competition.

Lavender — Somewhat more than ordinary activity was reported in some quarters last week. The price structure was maintained well, especially so far as the highest quality available was concerned. Dealers look forward to replacing stocks with French flowers in 1946—if the European peace crop will permit; said crop has not made much progress since VE day.

Saffron — Ten pounds of Spanish were sold at $37 per pound under special terms that were in line with the basic market at $35 per pound.

Balsams

Peru—Holding firm, though not much called for at this time. Competition was reported less active.

Tolu—Prices were higher at $1.85 to $1.90 per pound because of a substantial contraction of available supplies and the uncertainty concerning replacement arrivals.

Barks

Cinchona—Political conditions in Java grew worse and clash of arms between Indonesians and the British forces seems likely to grow considerably before it stops entirely. So long as "peace" is merely a word in the Java dictionaries, just so long will a resumption of cinchona exports be delayed. To clashes between Indonesians and the British last week were added killings during fights between Moslem and Christian factions. Despatches from Bandoeng, Java, reported the start of a "holy war."

Orange Peel—Offerings from European sources have yet to assume a size of importance to the local market. Haitian peel is doing yeoman service here.

Soap—Holding strong at all points with price advances being fully maintained and the spot market being clear of all tendency toward serious competition.

White Pine—This bark was not readily obtainable. Stocks were short at all points and demand was excellent.

Wild Cherry—Seasonal demand was good and was expected to grow further without sellers' ability to make prompt deliveries improving very much—if any. The shortage in stocks is pronounced.

Gums

Aloe—Arrivals totaling 143 packages from Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.

Arabic—Only 198 bags were added to spot stocks last week by the arrival of that much gum from the primary market. The demand was in line with that current at the end of most years—merely for jobbing account and comparatively small in all directions.

Asafetida — Connections with the primary market were none too satisfactory and the main reliance of consumers must continue to be in spot goods that cannot be readily and steadily replaced. Nothing weak was noted anent the shipment prices last cabled.

Tragacanth—A substantial quantity —2,341 parcels—reached this port last week, supplying the spot with an excellent quantity of merchandise that included a fair amount of top quality gum. The market was somewhat unsettled and more competitive, with prices showing a tendency to move in favor of buyers.

Beans

Calabar—Futures continued to be offered at 60c. to 65c. per pound for arrival sometime in January if all goes well.

St. Ignat'us—This market continued nominal and so far as can be learned, dealers are not yet able to offer goods for later arrival from the primary market.

Herbs and Leaves

Deertongue — Industrial consumers won't get too much of this item; not much was collected last Summer and Fall. At the moment, call remains light and well within jobbing size.

Henna—Conditions in the Near East are not favorable to ordinary peacetime business and they can easily de-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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teriorate to a point where shipments could be interfered with badly. The situation is merely the old one—they cry peace, peace, and there is no peace.

Savory—Spanish material dropped sharply in price, closing the week at 23c. to 24c. per pound—which was in line with shipment.

Senna—Conditions prevailing in and controlling the India market continued strong and ill success has attendel attempts of importers to get a downward revision in shippers' prices. Local quotations were correspondingly firm.

Miscellaneous

Corn Silk—Most quotations continued to be on the basis of some arrival in the future. The price so quoted was still 45c. to 46c. per pound. Supply in 1946 should show a trend back to normal conditions.

Grains of Paradise — Considerable interest was shown in some goods said to be in fairly closeby position at prices more attractive than had been quoted of late. In some degree, it was a buyers' market.

Nux Vomica—Importation of 683 bags from India was noted last week and the goods will find ready absorption, according to some interested in distribution of the item.

Papain—Holding firm on spot with undertones maintaining strength that was in line with the replacement market situation.

St. John's Bread—The Federal Food and Drug Administration Eastern District office reported detention of 261 bags of this article at the port of New York because of insect infestation.

Roots

Dandelion—Supply continued short. Arrivals reach here only in small quantities. Prices were strong and in some respects were close to being definitely nominal.

Gentian—The firmer spot market was aided last week by the detention at New York of 222 bags of this root at the order of the Food and Drug Administration which acted thus because inspection revealed the arrival to be filthy.

Jalap—Very firm because of strength in the replacement market. Wonder if the baking industry might be interested in the fact that at one time, powdered jalap was part of the recipe for making ginger bread!

Senega—Spot deliveries were hard to get and about $2 per pound would have to be paid if any were available. The little available at the source was in strong hands and held for higher prices.

Turmeric—Alleppey root for Jan.-March shipment was advanced to 18½c. to 19c. per pound.

Seeds

Caraway—Reports said that 200 bags arrived early last week from Holland. They were consumer-owned prior to reaching this country. It was not certain that Holland would permit further exports.

Cardamom—Green Alleppey seed was priced much higher at 83c. to 85c. per pound. Bleached and decorticated seed held very steady in price.

Celery—The Food and Drug Administration detained at New York 160 bags of this seed when inspection revealed them to be filthy and spurious.

Cumin—Future arrivals from India were quoted higher at 35c. to 36c. per pound. During the past week, 862 bags arrived from India.

Dill—Dewhiskered seed was advanced to 9¼c. to 9¾c. per pound despite the fact that caraway seed, for which dill had been substituted, was available sufficiently to suggest a decrease in demand for dill. The Food and Drug Administration detained 154 bags at New York when inspection revealed them to be filthy.

Fennel—Argentine seed was returned to a firm offer basis at the lower level of 28c. to 29c. per pound.

Mustard—European countries still eye the supplies of American stocks—which have been badly bled by buying done for European account in the recent past. Montana oriental seed was higher at 9½c. to 10c. per pound and for Washington yellow not less than 25c. to 26c. would be accepted.

Spices

Allspice—The Food and Drug Administration detained 269 bags when

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But because man sinned, all save black hellebore were condemned forever to winter sleep. Black hellebore, however, was charged by God to bloom each Christmas—a sign of the Holy Infant. And today, its blossoms await the Christ Child.

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TRADE MARK

Gets Penick Post

William S. Thawley has been appointed sales representative in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia for S. B. Penick & Co., producer and manufacturer of botanical drugs and medicinal chemicals, New York. Mr. Thawley, who has been in the United States Navy for more than two years, is a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.

inspection at this port revealed them to be infested with insects.

Cassia—No further unfolding of the slowly easing and improving situation in Far Eastern markets from which China cassia has at last been offered on the basis of firm quotations on goods to arrive in the future.

Ginger—Some substantial business was done with pharmaceutical houses desiring to replace supplies of Jamaica root of new crop description.

Mace—Four cases were detained on arrival here when inspection by the Food and Drug Administration revealed the contents to be filthy.

Paprika—Domestic and imported ground paprika were released from price control.

Pepper — OPA released domestic sweet red peppers in ground form from price control last week. No provision was made for imported red chillies. The red pepper market was in bad shape because of an almost totally sold up condition in the market.

Markets at Other Centers

Los Angeles, Dec. 12.—The botanical drug and spice market continues tight here. Short supplies are limiting trading. Prices are:—

Marjoram, French type, 35c. per pound in dried form.

Sage, Dalmatian type, 40c. per pound for lots said to contain less than 12 percent stems with the understanding that if the sage exceeds 12 percent stems the buyer will be credited with the difference. Sage guaranteed to contain less than 12 percent stems, 65c. per pound. Leucophylla 32c. per pound.

Savory, French type, 75c. per pound.

Sweet basil, 90c. per pound for lots containing less than 12 percent stems.

Thyme, French type, 90c. per pound in dried and clean form.

Cinnamon Prices To Drop at Colombo

Lower prices for cinnamon are forecast for the primary market at Colombo, Ceylon. Reports from London say that all grades are to decline 13c. per pound.

Recent negotiations between the Ceylon Minister of Labour, Industries and Commerce and the British Ministry of Food in London had increased prices by 30¾c. per pound, and London reports at that time said the United States, one of the largest buyers, had accepted the higher price.

Subsequently, the United States apparently revised its price views and said it was willing to pay a price about 13c. lower. Therefore it became necessary to reduce prices that had become effective on October 1.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

A broad buying interest continued to characterize the market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals. The seasonal influences were less of a factor this year than normally. Producers reported progress in surmounting existing production obstacles, both in respect to raw materials and reconversion problems. Several manufacturers of aromatics were expanding production facilities to cope with the demand, but actual benefits were not expected to accrue until later in the new year. A heavy backlog of domestic orders remain on the books, particularly for items that have been difficult to obtain since the end of the war. Some progress was reported in scaling down these orders, but in many cases bookings are going well into the new year. Aside from the heavy demand in this country, orders for export to Europe and South America are flooding the market.

The imports of essential oils from South and Central America were a helpful factor in making up for the absence of worthwhile shipments of materials from the Far East. Aside from the scarcity of offerings, indications pointed toward higher replacement costs on several items at primary centers. Progress made with substitute materials during the war has alleviated a great deal of anxiety over the current shortages, while plans were progressing favorably to introduce additional new materials.

With the possible exception of sage oil, spot offerings of Spanish oils were very limited. Reports in the trade indicated that any future offerings from Spain will be at higher levels. Only small quantities of rosemary at higher prices were expected to be offered until the new crop becomes available in April. Spanish spike lavender was in limited supply, and the new crop will not be available until September. There were practically no spot stocks of red and white thyme oil, although moderate quantities were reported to be afloat. At the moment there appeared to be sufficient quantities of sage oil to satisfy consumers requirements.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Dillweed oil, 25c. per lb.
Lignaloe wood, oil, 25c. per lb.
Thyme oil, red, 15c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Bergamot oil, Ital., 25c. per lb.
Ginger oil, dist., 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
221.5	222.1	221.7	204.6

For Current Prices see page 9.

Essential Oils

Anise—Indications were that some stocks of anise oil should arrive here during January. Shipping difficulties have been a retarding factor to date.

Bay—Market position remained satisfactory as supply and demand kept an even keel. Arrivals last week amounted to eight cases. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Bergamot—Spot price was shaded to the basis of $8.50 per pound. Future offerings, based on replacement costs, should be higher. Arrivals from Italy were expected later in the month and will be allocated to former importers based on pre-war commitments.

Bois de Rose—With the small shipments from South America absorbed, the trade was awaiting for additional arrivals to replenish the spot position of the market.

Canaga—Although no replacements have reached here for some time, limited spot offerings were available at prices ranging from $8 to $10 per pound.

Caraway—The market was supplied adequately as the arrival of Dutch material augmented the limited Russian and Canadian offerings.

Cassia — Reports indicated some small shipments from China will arrive in January. Supplies, however, were not expected to be large because of the difficulties encountered in re-establishing trade with China since the end of the war.

Cedarwood—Only limited offerings were made, and usually sellers reserved these to take care of regular consumers needs. Prices were firm.

Cinnamon Bark—There was little disposition on the part of consumers to purchase beyond immediate requirements. Supplies were adequate and prices ranged according to quality and origin.

Citronella—A tight market position continued in evidence as demand exceeded available offerings. Prices held at the higher levels established recently. One case arrived from India last week.

Coriander — Prices continued to range widely, based on quality of material offered. Stocks were sufficient to take care of consumers nearby needs.

Dillweed—Price advanced to $4.25 per pound. Offerings and demand were moderate.

Eucalyptus—Material available on spot remained limited, and prices were fully held. A shipment of 34 cases (citriodora) arrived from South America last week.

Geranium — Most factors reported only limited quantities available. Quotations for the Bourbon remained at previously established levels of $16 to $22 per pound.

Ginger—Price for distilled ginger did not hold at the higher level of the preceding period and material was available at $12.50 per pound.

Guaiacwood — Market continued adequately supplied. Recent shipments from South America increased stocks sufficiently to provide for all needs. Prices were unchanged.

Lavender—Spanish spike spot offerings were very limited and new offerings from Spain will be at higher levels. Quantities of French lavender were small.

Lemon—Market position remained tight. Consumers requirements were expected to be more fully met during the next year as production increases and government requirements subside.

Lemongrass — Price tendency was upward based on high replacement costs. Quotations ranged from $2.50 to $2.75 per pound. Demand continued to exceed available offerings.

Lignaloe—Offerings of the Mexican wood oil on spot were very light. The limited quantities were higher in price at $5 to $5.25 per pound.

Lime—Supplies of expressed oil were scarce, while only moderate quantities of the distilled were obtainable. Quotations for the Mexican and West Indian held at previous levels.

Neroli—Interest was not very active at prevailing high price levels. It was difficult to locate any sizable quantities.

Orange — Domestic offerings were usually on a restricted basis. Brazilian material was available in moderate quantities. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Palmarosa—Situation was not too promising as replacements were slow in reaching here and price trend was upward.

Pennyroyal—Domestic offerings continued nil, and imports have failed to arrive in sufficient quantities to permit any worthwhile offerings.

Petitgrain — Reserve stocks were very small and indications were that future offerings from South America would be at higher price levels.

Rose Oil—Small lots of natural rose oil were available on spot. Prices continued to range anywhere from $31.25 to $48 per ounce.

Rosemary—Spot position of the market was not too strong, and the smaller offerings from Spain were higher in price. Not a great deal of improvement was expected until the new crop in April.

Sage—Adequate spot stocks were available to meet consumers requirements for the present. Prices held unchanged.

Sandalwood—Few sellers had any material to offer at this time. Replacements from India have not been sufficient to cope with the demand here.

Sassafras — Demand held steady, while new price developments were lacking for the artificial and natural

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

materials. A total of 75 drums, consisting of three shipments, were detained at the port of New York during week ended December 7 because material was not U.S.P. A shipment of 74 drums reached here from Brazil last week.

Thyme—There were practically no spot stocks, and the new offerings from Spain will reflect higher replacement costs. The red ranged in price from $2.75 to $3.25 per pound, and the white from $3 to $3.85 per pound.

Vetiver—Offerings of Bourbon remained limited. South American and Haitian were available.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol—Demand continued sufficient to absorb available supplies, and market position was very firm.

Benzyl Compounds—Prices for various compounds held at levels established previously. Benzyl alcohol was in fair supply; benzyl chloride retained a satisfactory position. A good supply of benzyl benzoate was reported, while benzyl cinnamate was coming through slowly.

Cinnamic, Acid—The market was not too well supplied, and the small offerings were usually well absorbed. Prices were firm.

Citronellol — Production remained limited because of the shortage and high cost of raw materials. Prices ruled firm.

Coumarin—The market has shown considerable recovery from a month ago, but business was on a restricted basis. Prices were without change.

Diphenyl Oxide—Production kept pace with the demand, and market position was regarded as satisfactory.

Methyl Anthranilate—A tight supply situation continued to prevail in the market, and offerings were usually on an allocated basis.

Methyl Salicylate—Consumers' requirements were met promptly as a rule, and production was reported at satisfactory levels. Prices were firm.

Musk—Demand for musk ambrette and ketone continued to run ahead of available supplies, and sellers were unable to take care of all inquiries. Business was on an allocated basis to regular consumers. Musk xylol was reported in ample supply. Prices unchanged and firm.

Phenylethyl Alcohol — Production lagged behind demand, and the spot position of the market remained tight. Some improvement was expected after the turn of the year.

Vanillin—Demand continued active. Production was not sufficient to meet all requirements, and available supplies were allocated to regular consumers.

Chicago Perfumery Ass'n Elects Nay President

Walter R. Nay, Chicago manager of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, was elected president of the Chicago Perfumery, Soap and Extract Association at its annual meeting held December 4. The retiring president is F. A. Degener, of the Heyden Chemical Corp. Stanley Lind, of Harry Holland & Son, Inc., was elected vice-president and Carl W. Edwards, of Fritzsche Bros., Inc., was named secretary. W. F. Kammerer, of the George Lueders Company, was made treasurer.

American Cyanamid Develops New Antimalaria Product

The American Cyanamid Company, New York, has developed a new antimalaria drug in its Stamford, Conn., laboratories. The new drug is known as metachloridin, which is being tested in British Guiana, where malaria is prevalent. Dr. E. H. Northey, administrative director of the Stamford laboratory, has made a report on metachloridin to the American Chemical Society.

Yugoslavia Trade With U.S. Resumed

The Office of International Trade Operations of the Department of Commerce has announced that commercial trade on a limited basis with Yugoslavia has been resumed.

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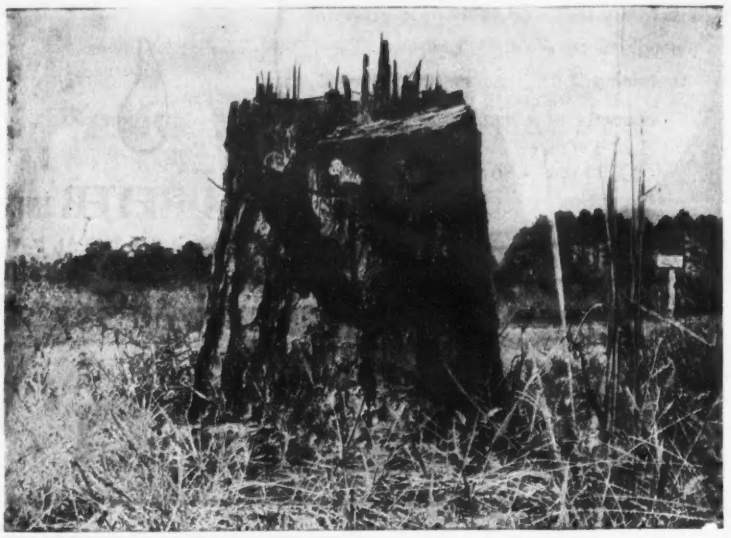

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Protective Coatings Materials

Amid the gloom created by a strong intimation that there may have to be a further cut in the allowances of pig lead to pigment makers, and the dark outlook for an anywhere-nearly-adequate supply of drying oils for several months after the turn of the year, there has come, this past week, a brilliantly illuminating flash of assurance that, despite the loss of war orders and distressing shortages in virtually all the most important ingredients of paints, varnishes and lacquers, the American protective coatings industry will wind up its 1945 operations with a record-breaking volume of sales, well above that for 1944, the industry's banner year.

This assurance of a record sales volume for the current year has been conveyed by issuance of the Census Bureau's record of the sales of paints, varnishes, lacquers and fillers made by 680 reporting enterprises for the month of October, showing a wholly unexpected increase of $9,542,332 over their sales for September to an unhoped-for high level of $57,562,599, and aggregate sales for the first ten months of this year reaching $550,771,576, which is $24,590,722 in excess of those for the corresponding period, last year.

While it is generally conceded that the sales of these companies for the two concluding months of this year will register a far more than seasonal recession, there is little likelihood that they will fall to levels much below $40,000,000, each. But, even if they decline to levels as low as $35,000,000, each, the aggregate sales for the entire year 1945 would run to $620,771,576, which would be well ahead of the $618,325,532 total for these concerns in 1944. And, as the 680 reporting establishments account for approximately 90 percent of the industry's total output, it is logical to look for a grand total of sales for the entire industry in 1945 of $689,000,000 or possibly $700,000,000.

The paint trade is pleased to note the removal by CPA of all restrictions governing the manufacture and sale of brushes made from hogs' bristles.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Pigment makers who had been looking forward eagerly to a granting of more liberal rations of pig lead, when domestic production outstrips all known requirements, have had a rude awakening within the past week, as the Civilian Production Administration has intimated that it may have to pare down the present rather meager allowances of this metal by 12 percent to 15 percent in the first quarter of next year, even after releasing from the government stockpile about 25,000 tons in order to combat an indicated deficit of 60,000 tons. As a further step toward narrowing down the gap between the lead supply and permitted uses, CPA has announced that it plans to require consumers to use some tonnages of secondary antimonial lead in preference to primary lead, where such material can be adapted to users' products.

Prices for pig lead have continued unchanged for the week December 7-14 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

At long last, the supply of zinc slabs as well as of zinc ores and concentrates is approximately in balance with trade requirements. Quotations for zinc slabs have remained unaltered for the week December 7-14 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Alphapinene, ½c. per gal.
Gum turpentine, ½c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

Dibutyl phthalate, 0.5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

For Current Prices see page 9.

Pigments

Titanium Dioxide—Although the allowable quotas on all grades of TiO_2 and its pigments are once more being held down to 80 percent, the volume of proffered business is still running considerably in excess of present plant capacities. Meanwhile, inventories are limited to 30 days' supply or practicable minimums, whichever is less.

White Lead—While the recently effective limitations on inventories of white lead to 60 days' supply is effectually preventing large consumers from monopolizing the available supply, small consumers are not in a much better position than they were before this inventory restriction was imposed, inasmuch as the shortage in pig lead rations continues so acute as to keep production woefully below the levels of current requirements.

Fillers and Extenders

Barytes—A moderate demand continues to be noted for the wetground types, in which the supply is still adequate for all requirements, and there is also a fair request for the dryground grades, the output of which is very slim. The Geological Survey has reported on the production possibilities of two barite deposits, located in the vicinity of Friendsville, Tenn., which it has covered by a map and brief appraisal, designated as preliminary map 3-191 of the strategic minerals investigations series, copies of which may be obtained from the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Carbon Black—Most spirited buying interest in the carbon blacks continues to be manifested in the high color blacks required in the preparation of coatings for automotive vehicles. Channel blacks used by the paint trade are in rather light supply, although inventories of the so-called rubber grades are mounting on hugely increased production which is not entirely absorbed by the synthetic rubber tire makers.

Cadmium—Although now available in a small way for use in the making of color pigments, this metal material is still in scanty supply in this country. A report from London tells of the recent release of 50 tons of cadmium to manufacturers in the United Kingdom for the production of cadmium pigments for export, covering requirements through June, 1946.

Graphite—Still in keen demand. The director of the U. S. Geological Survey has reported to the Secretary of the Interior that results of an examination of graphite deposits in the Black Jack claims in Siskiyou county, Calif., have now been placed in open file where they may be examined by interested persons.

Driers and Flatteners

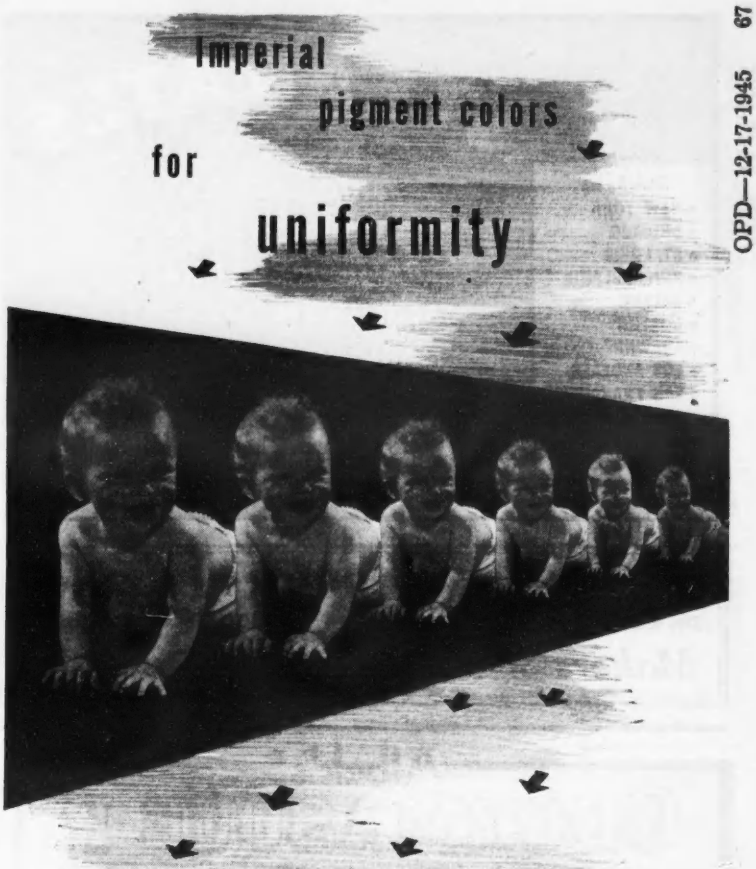
Naphthenates—Despite the unrelieved shortage of some of the high

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: October

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer, and fillers sold in October, 1945, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $57,562,599. Details of sales reported by these establishments, with comparative data for 1944 and 1943, follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments.	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments—Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer.	Industrial sales—Total.	Industrial sales—Paint and varnish.	Industrial sales—Lacquer.	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments.
1945—Oct.	$57,562,599	$30,991,364	$20,859,666	$15,989,512	$4,870,154	$5,711,569
10 mos.	550,771,576	259,962,640	234,435,758	178,154,883	56,280,875	56,473,178
1944—Oct.	53,571,114	24,470,892	23,600,519	17,938,904	5,661,615	5,499,703
10 mos.	526,180,854	252,669,320	221,369,491	165,867,960	55,501,531	52,142,043
1943—Oct.	49,564,991	22,389,018	22,308,746	16,840,664	5,468,082	4,867,227
10 mos.	480,580,442	227,889,266	206,525,326	154,538,215	51,989,111	46,165,850

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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OPD—12-17-1945 67

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PARADENE #1, #33, #34, #35
Melting points range from 20° to 100° C. Readily soluble in petroleum and coal-tar (aromatic) solvents.

465 RESIN
Used in manufacture of adhesives, concrete curing compounds, electrical insulation, floor tile, linoleum, paints and varnishes, pipe coatings, textile coatings and in compounding of natural and synthetic rubber.
Melting point between 105° and 120° C. Soluble in aromatic solvents and partially in petroleum solvents.

NUBA #1, #2, #3X
Used in the manufacture of adhesives, box toes, ethyl cellulose lacquers, impregnations, linoleum, floor tile, sealing compounds, varnishes and in the compounding of natural and synthetic rubber.
Melting points range from 80° to 135° C. Soluble in aromatic solvents. They are cohesive and have high molten viscosity.
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number grades of naphthenic acid, there are enough of the types of both liquid and solid forms of this acid needed by the manufacturers of the metal naphthenates to meet their requirements, which continue to mount as paint and varnish makers return to their long-denied but now permissible civilian use of these driers.

Tallates—Although still moderately active, the call for these drying agents has continued to diminish ever since the paint trade found it possible to fill its civilian needs in the generally preferred naphthenates. Tightness in the tall oil supply situation is keeping this market distinctly strong.

Stearates—Buying interest on the part of the protective coatings makers continues keen in virtually all the stearates. Plant capacities appear to be the only limiting factors in the business now being done by the manufacturers, with the producers possessed of sizable capacities booking all they can handle while those with smaller capacities are compelled to decline many new orders.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—As it had been generally expected that few, if any, notable price revisions would be made by the leading manufacturers of this material at the outset of the new monthly period, December 10, the trade was surprised on that date by the announcement of a renewal of price cutting on a sizable scale by the hitherto lowest-price producer, who marked down his price schedule 0.5c. further to a basis of 16.2c. per pound in tankcars and 17.2c. in drums for carload lots and 17.7c. for less than carlots, while an enterprise which had hitherto been a supplier of low-cost butanol, also entered the field for dibutyl phthalate by meeting these low level quotations of 16.2c., 17.2c. and 17.7c., respectively. The next lowest producer, who had dropped his prices to a basis of 17c. in tankcars, a month ago, has merely repeated that quotation for the December 10-January 9 period, while another large manufacturer has begun quoting at 18.5c. in tankcars, and still another maker has reaffirmed his quotation at that level.

Dibutyl Sebacate—A further checking of prices for this material for the December 10-January 9 period has revealed that no changes have been made by the three leading companies producing it from the figures quoted by them for the previous monthly period. This leaves the lowest-price manufacturer continuing to quote 46c. in tankcars; the next-lowest at 49¾c. and the third at 50c.

Naval Stores

Rosin—Amid persistent but unconfirmed rumors that the export quota on rosins for the fiscal year ending March 31, next, had already been exhausted, the chief of the plastics and protective coatings branch of CPA's Chemical Division has issued a statement to a nationwide paint, varnish and lacquer organization stressing the acute shortage of both gum and wood rosins which, in its opinion, may continue to manifest itself for an indefinite period—perhaps for two years—and setting forth its reasons for denying all requests for a revocation of regulatory order M-387, controlling domestic usage, exports and inventories of rosin.

According to this bureau's carefully compiled statistics and estimates, the domestic carryover of all kinds of rosin as of March 31, 1945, was only 388,000 drums—the lowest on record as of that date—while the production, which in the 1944-1945 crop season reached only 1,318,000 drums, contrasted with a reported total consumption of 1,757,000 drums and a presumptive total distribution of 1,900,000 drums, cannot be counted upon, even in most sanguine expectations, to attain a greater aggregate for the 1945-1946 crop year than 1,400,000 drums. Furthermore, it is pointed out in this fact-finding analysis of the supply situation that the carryover of both gum and wood rosins on September 30, 1945, was only 473,000 drums—the lowest level registered at any corresponding date during the period for which records have been kept—and that these stocks, plus the small amount of gum rosin that can be produced during the Fall, Winter and early Spring months, when only 19 percent of the annual output is usually obtained, and the production derived from the wood naval stores industry during the Winter months, will represent all the rosin that will be available to American consumers between now and the next gum producing season.

Savannah, Dec. 14.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00
D	6.07	6.07	6.07	6.07	6.07
E	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60
F	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70
G	6.74	6.74	6.74	6.74	6.74
H	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76
I	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76
K	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80
M	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82
N	6.98	6.98	6.98	6.98	6.98
WG	7.23	7.23	7.23	7.23	7.23
WW	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
X	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
	Drums				
Sales	...	...	4	...	82
Receipts	39	104	134	5,089	...
Shipments	...	...	...	5,218	295
Stocks	9,877	9,994	10,128	9,998	9,703

Turpentine—Although recent drafts on CCC's stockpile of gum turpentine have shown a slight tapering off, they have been of sufficient size to carry them down to 750,000 gallons, compared with 3,127,200 gallons only two months ago. And, although the CCC parity price had been left unchanged at 80.9c. per gallon, the official price reached in trading on the Savannah Naval Stores Exchange had been run up early in the past week a half cent more to 83½c.

Then a bombshell was exploded when the Office of Price Administration advised the Gum Naval Stores Industry Advisory Committee that it proposed to establish a ceiling price of 82c. per gallon on gum turpentine for sales, f.o.b., stills or bulk storage. OPA also notified the committee that it would freeze all other turpentine prices at the highest prices charged in November, but this proposal did not cover sales of less than 50 gallons.

The industry had expected a ceil-

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This machine will fill tubes up to 1 in. x 5¼ in. with any material ordinarily put in collapsible tubes. One turn of the handle puts the correct quantity in each tube. Larger tubes can be filled by adjusting the screw "C" for half the quantity desired and making two turns of the handle.

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ing price of about 85c. per gallon and is disgruntled because much of the turpentine now held for later movement into consumption had been bought at 82½c. or more, and some at the 83½c. level.

Savannah, Dec. 14.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons		Barrels		
	Cents.	Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday ..	83½	6,500	39	7	5,281
Tuesday ..	83½	...	23	...	5,304
Wednesday	83½	400	14	...	5,318
Thursday..	83½	...	69	56	5,331
Friday ...	83½	350	...	4	5,327

The Department of Agriculture has approved the 1946 naval stores conservation program, inaugurated in 1936 to encourage naval stores farmers to conserve the pine timber resources of the South, which is to cost an estimated $900,000 this coming year, with requirements modified to fit the anticipated funds.

Synthetic Resins

Ester Gum—Demand continues to outstrip supply in this material, as its manufacturers are still hampered in their endeavors to expand their output, to an extent commensurate with current requirements of the synthetic resin industry, by the growing shortage and relatively high costs of gum and wood rosin and glycerine.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum—Moving steadily into consuming channels in the protective coatings industry, with especially sizable shipments going forward in gilsonite and the petroleum base gums.

Copal—Arrival at New York within the past week of a long-awaited cargo of Congo copal gum, consisting of 7,502 bagfuls, weighing 832,000 pounds or 416 tons, has caused only passing elation among importers of this natural resin, desirous of building up the greatly depleted stocks in the local warehouses, as they have been quick to realize that all but a very small quantity has already been contracted for by consumers and will move outward within the next few days to fill old orders. Thus, local stocks of Congo copal continue at a low ebb with only a nebulous prospect of being added to by another cargo, due to arrive here either at the end of this month or shortly after the outset of 1946. Meanwhile, nothing definite has been heard as to the potentialities of renewed shipments shortly after the turn of the year in other types of copals from the Dutch East Indies, the Philippines and other liberated islands in the Pacific.

Shellac—With only one additional cargo of shellac reaching here from Calcutta within the past week, and with no new offers of size being made from India for nearly a month past, the local market is becoming almost bare of seedlac and T.N., so urgently needed for bleaching purposes. Hence bleaching operations are being notably slowed down. Cutting of white and orange shellacs continues in moderate proportions. But the bulk of the demand is for the bleached grades and this is far from being satisfied. Final figures on India's exports of lac for 1944-45, as reported by the foreign press, show an increase for that year of 75 percent in value from those for 1943-1944, recording an aggregate valuation of $14,407,182, as compared with $8,341,150 for the latter twelve months at the current rate of exchange.

Glues and Binders

Casein—The demand for casein continues clamorous, but for the most part unsatisfied. With domestic production at ebbtide and expected to continue so unless or until OPA grants a ceiling price enough above the present 24-cent level to compensate the American dairies for the hugely increased cost of converting dry skim milk into acid-precipitated material, stocks of casein in the local market are nearly depleted without much hope for a speedy replenishment except through importations of more materials from Argentina. And that seems unlikely, as casein is being held there at the equivalent of more than the 24c. ceiling level, delivered here. Meanwhile, new importations from Argentina are being held in abeyance and only relatively small quantities, contracted for in Buenos Aires some time ago at materially lower primary market figures, remain to be shipped to this country. The latest arrival of a casein consignment from Argentina has consisted of only 924 bags, weighing 112,000 pounds, all going to one American milk products concern.

Glues—Because of the continued curtailment of production by lack of sufficient raw materials and labor, manufacturers of both bone and hide glues are still being compelled to scale down many orders, in order to achieve as equitable a distribution as possible. The recently imposed 45-days' inventory limitation, while counted upon to prevent monopolization of the available supplies by the largest consumers, is devoid of any restraining influence upon buying interest, which keeps keen and active. Latest importations of raw materials have included 1,451 bags of unspecified bones; 4,192 bags of industrial bones; 3,341 bags of rejects, and 928 bags of waste.

Celanese Acquires Belvidere, N. J., Plant

Celanese Corporation of America has announced acquisition of a new plant at Belvidere, N. J., for the production of chemicals, plastics and related products. Present plans call for an ultimate expenditure of $10,000,000 during the first phases of the new operation. Among the products the plant plans to produce is the new plastic, 'Forticel.'

Keenan Joins Interchemical

Albert J. Keenan has joined the trade sales division of Interchemical Corporation as assistant sales manager. Mr. Keenan was formerly in the Wilmington, Del., office of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., where as assistant supervisor of stores he handled the purchasing and merchandising of sundries.

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AHCO PRODUCTS
METHYL CELLOSOLVE STEARATE
METHYL CELLOSOLVE STEARATE is a synthetic ester and is used as a plasticizer for cellulose derivatives and for resins. The following data may suggest other uses.
Chemical formula ..... $C_{11}H_{23}COOCH_2CH_2OCH_3$
Molecular weight 342
Color (platinum cobalt scale) 175
Melting point ..... 64° to 70°F
Flash point ..... 378°F
Acidity ..... less than 1.0 mg. KOH per gram ester
★
BUTYL STEARATE
BUTYL STEARATE is a synthetic ester and is used as a plasticizer in cellulose and polyvinyl derivatives, also for cosmetics and for paper coating. The following data may suggest other uses.
Chemical formula ..... $C_{11}H_{23}COOC_4H_9$
Molecular weight 341
Color (platinum cobalt scale) 130
Melting point ..... 64° to 70°F
Flash point ..... 358°F
Acidity ..... less than 1.0 mg. KOH per gram ester
Saponication number, 171-179 mg. KOH per gram ester
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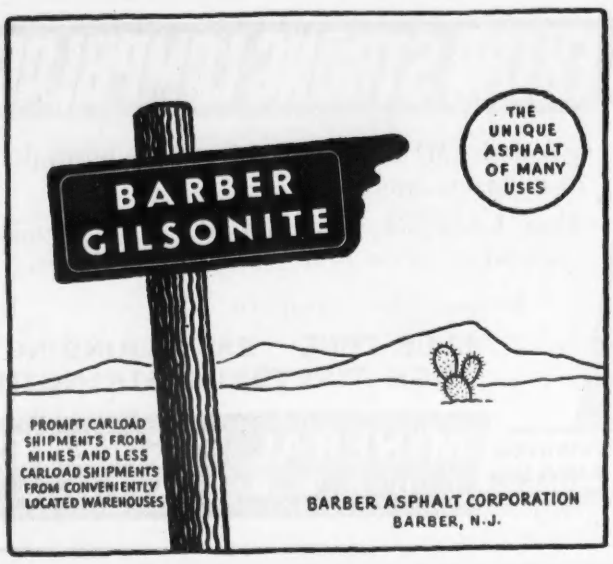
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Fats, Oils, Output Consumption: September

The preliminary statistics of the factory production and consumption of animal and vegetable fats and oils for September, 1945, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follow:—

	Pounds	
	Production	Consumption
Vegetable Oils		
Babassu, crude	[2]	7,317,000
Refined	[2]	4,025,000
Castor, No. 1, crude	8,256,000	6,097,000
No. 3, crude	2,252,000	2,410,000
Dehydrated	1,897,000	2,140,000
Sulphonated	.....	519,000
Chinawood or tung oil	.....	1,851,000
Coconut, crude	11,236,000	10,859,000
Refined	4,446,000	5,086,000
Corn, crude	13,697,000	13,071,000
Refined	11,249,000	2,830,000
Cottonseed, crude	76,010,000	60,408,000
Refined	55,086,000	74,709,000
Linseed	52,742,000	40,486,000
Olive, edible	.....	20,000
Inedible	.....	18,000
Sulphur oil or olive foots	.....	163,000
Oiticica	.....	1,389,000
Palmkernel, crude	6,481,000	2,338,000
Refined	[2]	[2]
Palm, crude	.....	7,976,000
Refined	[2]	542,000
Peanut, crude[1]	[4]	9,070,000
Refined	8,286,000	8,416,000
Perilla	.....	11,000
Rapeseed	.....	1,220,000
Sesame	.....	36,000
Soybean, crude	108,684,000	98,040,000
Refined	92,048,000	86,344,000
All other	10,095,000	4,337,000
Animal Fats		
Lard, rendered (including neutral lard and rendered pork fats)	70,002,000	6,482,000
Neatsfoot oil	230,000	249,000
Tallow, edible	8,463,000	8 769,000
Inedible	76,336,000	91,022,000
Fish and Marine Mammal Oils[3]		
Codliver	.....	692,000
Cod	50,000	955,000
Marine mammal	.....	1,088,000
Other fish	39,681,000	21,074,000
Other liver	415,000	635,000
Greases		
Greases (including garbage and house), other than wool	36,020,000	53,533,000
Wool grease	1,549,000	1,400,000
Secondary Products		
Animal fat and oil fatty acids	19,010,000	19,940,000
Animal foots, 100% basis	1,743,000	1,864,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	1,515,000	729,000
Foots, from fish and marine mammal oil (100% basis)	[4]	182,000
Grease and lard oil	5,715,000	2,389,000
Oleo oil	4,959,000	1,297,000
Other fatty acid stock, including spent and salvaged oils and fats, tall oil, palm oil, refuse, etc	14,070,000	8,943,000
Red oil or oleic acid	5,896,000	4,879,000
Stearic acid	4,332,000	3,945,000
Stearin, animal, edible	2,363,000	2,139,000
Inedible	4,304,000	949,000
Stearin, vegetable oil, Winter	3,823,000	4,966,000
Tallow oil	3,198,000	928,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids from foots and other than from foods including fatty acids from tall oil, palm oil, refuse, etc	16,536,000	14,602,000
Vegetable oil foots, raw and acidulated soapstock (100% fatty acid content)	11,669,000	16,001,000
Other Products		
Glycerin, chemically pure (100% basis)[7]	7,079,000	7,523,000
crude (100% basis)	14,355,000	14,277,000
high gravity and yellow distilled (100% basis)	6,494,000	7,229,000
Hydrogenated oils, edible	86,217,000	77,729,000
Inedible	18,454,000	22,141,000
Shortening	115,535,000	592,000
Winterized vegetable oils	19,987,000	.....

[a] Data not available.

[1] Bureau of Agricultural Economics collected the data on production and stocks from crude peanut oil producers.

[2] Included in "All other" vegetable oils.

[3] Fish and Wildlife Service collected the data from fish oil producers.

[4] Includes 28,632,000 pounds of herring, sardine, and pilchard, and 10,425,000 pounds of menhaden for September.

[5] Includes 17,702,000 pounds of herring, sardine, and pilchard, and 10,550,000 pounds of menhaden for August.

[6] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

[7] Stocks figure end of July, 1945, revised to 24,615,000 pounds.

Raw Materials Used

	Tons	
	Consumption	Stocks Aug. 31
Castor beans	11,482	4,379
Copra	8,762	9,947
Corn germs	18,312	266
Cottonseed	246,366	427,244
Flaxseed	73,540	138,740
Palm kernels	7,044	10,479
Soybeans	362,488	106,422
Others[1]	6,288	3,783

[1] Peanuts not included.

Plastic, Coldwater Paint Sales: October

Sales of plastic-texture paints, coldwater paints and calcimines for October, as reported to the Bureau of Census by 38 identical manufacturers, accounting for approximately 87 percent of the total value of sales in these materials shown in the Biennial Census of Manufacturers for 1939, as compared with those for September:—

Plastic-Texture Water Paints

	Pounds	Value
*Total	1,008,756	$703,753

* Includes paste and dry powder plastic-texture water paints, which cannot be shown separately without disclosing the operations of individual companies.

Coldwater Paints

	Pounds	Value
Exterior, lime or cement-bound	2,476,621	$191,328
casein-bound	322,733	20,054
Interior, casein-bound, paste or semi-paste form	*147,445	189,531
dry-powder form	736,027	57,877
glue-bound	274,562	11,424

* Gallons.

Calcimines

	Pounds	Value
Hotwater	640,477	$27,908
Coldwater	1,031,843	50,131

Sales of these products for October, as compared with those for September, 1945, were as follows:—

	October	September
Plastic paints.....lbs.	1,008,756	703,753
value.	$68,096	$48,097
Coldwater paints, value.	$470,214	$450,918
Calcimines .....lbs.	1,672,320	1,930,348
value.	$78,939	$90,332

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Although buying interest continued active for practically all oils and fats, the volume of trading was light and spasmodic during the week owing to the scarcity of supplies. New crude cottonseed and peanut oils sales was confined to immediate shipment and crushers refused bids for later positions. Complaints were heard of light receipts of cottonseed and peanuts at mills, which delayed production. Consuming demand for dehydrated castor, tung and linseed oils continued unsatisfied, which resulted in increased buying of oiticica oil during the week, thereby materially reducing supplies on the spot.

It was hoped that at least 25,000 tons of copra from the Philippines would reach the United States by the end of 1945, but it now appears that not more than 5,000 tons will be received by that date, according to the Department of Commerce. However, it is expected that by the middle of next year, shipments will reach a rate of about 25,000 tons monthly and exports may reach 200,000 tons for the second half of 1946, the Department added.

Production of the 1945 cotton crop was indicated at 9,195,000 bales, as of December 1, according to the Department of Agriculture, and compared with 12,230,000 bales, produced last year and the 10-year average of 12,293,000 bales. Yield per acre was estimated at 249.6 pounds, some 43.9 pounds less than the record yield of 1944, but 18.6 pounds above the 10-year average.

Cottonseed production from the 1945 crop, placed at 3,703,000 tons, was 24 percent less than last year and 28 percent below the 10-year average. Reports from cotton ginners indicated 62.7 pounds of cottonseed for each 37.3 pounds of lint, compared with 62.5 pounds and 37.5 pounds, respectively, for the previous year.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
193.3	193.3	193.3	192.9

For Current Prices see page 9.

Cottonseed Oil

Trading in crude oil was moderate at ceilings, with the majority of sales confined to spot delivery. Producers were not interested in bids for nearby or forward positions, and continued to refuse business. Crushers complained of the scarcity of seed which has curtailed production.

Bleachable oil prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
March	....	....	14.31 nom.
May	....	....	14.10 bid
July	....	....	14.00 bid
September	....	....	13.55 bid
October	....	....	13.55 bid

Total sales, none.

Cash, 14.31c. nom.

Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.; Valley, 12¾c.; Texas, 12½c., f.o.b. works (all ceiling prices).

Memphis, Dec. 13.—Demand for cottonseed oil and meal continued urgent, but trading light. Most mills complain of the paucity of seed receipts. Considerable cotton in fields in this section.

Atlanta, Dec. 13.—Bids unchanged at ceilings for cottonseed oil with sales fair for spot shipment. Peanut oil bid for all positions, with trading limited to spot and thirty-day shipment.

Linseed Oil

Firm conditions continued to dominate this market. Crushers were still out of the market and refused business for nearby and forward delivery because of the uncertainty of getting seed. Production of oil in this area was used for the reduction of a large backlog of orders. Owing to the inability of obtaining pure oil, a noticeable improvement was noted in the call for replacement oil.

Receipts of Canadian flaxseed totaled 148,000 bushels and 126,000 bushels of domestic seed from the Northwest were reported at New York during the past week.

Flaxseed goal for 1946 was suggested at 4,200,000 acres by the Department of Agriculture, and compared with 4,149,000 acres harvested in 1945 and 2,307,000 acres for the 1937-41 average.

Minneapolis, Dec. 13.—Demand for oil continued in excellent volume but crushers had little or nothing for sale and were not interested in taking any more tentative orders until the present backlog of accumulated requests was at least partially cared for. Mill production continued at 100 percent of capacity and outshipment of oil continued at a fairly high rate.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-46	1944-45
This week	6,660,000	4,980,000
Since Sept. 1	103,420,000	97,040,000

Los Angeles, Dec. 12.—Linseed oil market retains its steady tone with little spot trading reported. Prices were steady. Seeding was reported as nearing completion in the Imperial Valley, with trade reports suggesting a large increase in acreage compared with last year. Planting progressed in the San Joaquin Valley but acreage may be somewhat smaller than a year ago due to disappointing yields in other seasons. Oil was quoted at 14.5c. per pound in tankcars.

Flaxseed—Brisk demand continued for seed for all positions. Offerings were scarce and bids at ceilings attracted little attention.

Minneapolis, Dec. 13.—Crushers were waiting for January 1 and the possibility that country offerings of flaxseed would pick up and permit more liberal buying against future needs. With domestic supplies on farms and in commercial positions estimated at 27,576,000 bushels as of December 1, compared with 18,524,000 bushels last year, the outlook was a little better for the remaining months of the current crop season. However, even larger amounts of flaxseed could be used, which is attested to by the brisk demand from the West and the East.

	Receipts 1945-46	Receipts 1944-45	Shipments 1945-46	Shipments 1944-45
This week	264,000	142,500	73,500	15,000
Since Sept.	1,16,143,000	8,703,500	3,230,500	1,179,000

Flaxseed in Minneapolis during the week was unchanged at $3.10 (ceiling) per bushel for spot and for forward deliveries.

Buenos Aires, Dec. 13.—Flaxseed shipments totaled 201,000 bushels to the United Kingdom during the week. Visible supply of seed was unchanged at 1,378,000 bushels. Seed was quoted at $1.66 per bushel, f.o.b. steamer.

Hull, Dec. 13.—Bombay, £37¼, December-February; Calcutta, £34¾, December-February; La Plata not quoted.

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Urgent demand continued unsatisfied. Production is sold up, with crushers practically out of the market. Interest in Brazilian oil also was active.

Coconut—Exports of coconut oil from Ceylon to the United States during the first nine months of 1945 totaled 32,571,862 pounds, valued at $2,051,213.56, and 64,224,571 pounds of copra, worth $2,355,776.74.

Oiticica—Trading improved during the week, and sizable quantities were absorbed at current prices for spot delivery. Market was firm and reflected the strength in Brazilian markets. Offerings of new-crop shipments were light and well maintained.

Olive—Negotiations between United States government agencies and officials of Mediterranean countries producing olive oil, were progressing for the exchange of other vegetable oils for olive oil, pound for pound, it was reported in trade circles. Announcement of the term of the agreement and price differentials was not expected until after the turn of the year.

Current estimates place the 1945 production of olive oil in Turkey at 30,000 to 32,000 metric tons, compared with about 24,000 metric tons in 1944.

Total consumption of olive oil in Turkey, including the oil used in manufacturing soap, does not normally exceed 17,000 metric tons annually. But, due to excessive prices of butter and other fats, the consumption of olive oil has greatly increased.

Peanut Oil—Ceiling bids being maintained for any shipment, but mills are confining sales to spot and

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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thirty-day shipments, owing to uncertainties of future supplies. A goal for peanuts, grown alone at 3,250,000 acres for 1946, was suggested by the Department of Agriculture, and compared with 3,953,000 acres harvested this year. Peanuts, picked and threshed, goal was recommended at 2,500,000 acres, compared with 3,238,000 acres in 1945.

Soybean—The 1946 soybean goal was suggested at 9,500,000 acres, as compared with 10,596,000 acres in 1945, a reduction of 10 percent, by the Department of Agriculture. The 1945 soybean crop is estimated at 196,646,000 bushels, the third largest of record. This is about 2,000,000 bushels less than the 1944 crop, but is more than 100,000,000 bushels larger than the ten-year 1934-43 average. Acreage planted for beans this year is estimated at 10,596,000 acres. This compares with 10,502,000 acres harvested in 1944 and 4,812,000 acres the ten-year average. The indicated yield of 18 bushels per acre is almost half a bushel lower than last year, but is above the ten-year average of 17.6 bushels.

Tung — Consumers continued to show an active inquiry for all positions, but, with producers out of the market, trading was quiet. Domestic production was reported sold up to next April at ceilings.

Los Angeles, Dec. 12.—Short supplies limited trading here this week. Practically all vegetable oils were in good demand. Market tight.

Ruling prices in tankcars, f.o.b., follow:—castor, prime cold pressed—13.6c. per pound, 14.6c. per pound in drum carlots, plus drum cost; chinawood—38½c. per pound; coconut, crude—8c. per pound; cottonseed, bleachable—14.51c. per pound, mustard seed—14c. per pound; peanut, crude—13.9c. per pound; sesame seed, crude—15c. per pound, soybean—12.50c. per pound in tankcars; refined bleached and deodorized grade named at 13.815c. per pound.

Fats and Greases

Grease—Deliveries against contracts were in active request. New business was moderate with offerings promptly absorbed at ceilings. Production continued at good levels. Market was strong for all grades.

Lard—Supply situation was improved slightly and trading was more active, mainly for less than carlot quantities. Inquiry continued keen. Market was firm at ceilings.

Tallow—Urgent demand continued to take all offerings at ceilings. Increased production has somewhat reduced the large backlog of orders. Volume of sales were light at ceilings.

Animal Oils

Degras—Trading was limited though call for delivery against former orders continued active. Supplies were small and the market firm at former levels.

Grease Oil—Inquiry was fairly active, though business was restricted by the scarcity of offerings. Market was firm.

Neatsfoot Oil—Demand was quiet. Quotations were unchanged and fairly steady.

Oleo Oil—Market was entirely nominal owing to lack of supplies. Production moving against former contracts.

Fish Oils

Menhaden Oil—Market remains unchanged and firm. Buying interest was fairly active, but offerings of both crude and refined oils were scanty. Prices were strong at ceilings.

Baltimore, Dec. 12.—Stormy weather brought disappointment to the menhaden fishing fleet, operating off the coast of North Carolina. Conditions had been so favorable for a time, with the presence of the schools southward apparently delayed by warm waters. Some days last week the craft did not go out at all, and the beginning of this week makes it not unlikely that activities will be suspended entirely. At present, it looks as if fishing is virtually over for the year, the next area to develop activity will be off the coast of Florida.

Sardine—Supplies of refined oil were small and new business was turned down. Crude oil continued in demand at ceilings, with producers not offering.

Los Angeles, Dec. 12.—Supplies short and the market tight. Fishing conditions were quite favorable last week. California Sardine Products Institute reported 323,714 tons landed this year to December 1, against 410,539 tons last season to December 2.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Consumers were in the market, but with supplies scarce business was restricted. Production was sold up. Quotations were firm at ceilings.

Stearic Acid—With production sold well ahead, offerings were scanty and the market strong at ceilings. Consuming inquiry continued keen.

Chicago, Dec. 12.—Material is being taken readily in the fatty acids market. Offerings remain moderate. Ruling prices are:—corn oil, double distilled, Chicago, 11c. per pound, tankcar; 11¾c., drums, carlots; coconut oil, distilled, 18c. to 18½c. per pound, tankcar; 18½c. to 19c., drums, carlots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, delivered, 11¾c. per pound, tankcar; 12½c., drums, carlots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3½c. to 3¾c.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Prices continued firm at ceiling. Market was bare of offerings, and no carlot sales were reported to the feed trade during the past week.

Linseed Meal—Withdrawals against contracts absorbed production. Crushers unable to offer. Demand was keen.

Minneapolis, Dec. 13. — Demand for meal continued brisk, crushers having little or nothing for sale. Country flax shippers were demanding meal in return for their flax releases, and this continued to upset the flow of the high protein feed into regular channels.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-46	1944-45
This week	8,100,000	7,920,000
Since Sept. 1	164,700,000	138,704,000

Peanut Meal — Ceiling prices were bids for all positions. Output to drop.

Waxes

Carnauba—Further advances were cabled from Brazil for shipment, increases ranged from 2c. to 4c. per pound, as to grade, during the week. Consuming inquiry was fairly keen though actual sales were said to be limited. Supplies on spot were reported nil. Imports totaled 759 bags at New York during the week.

Ouricury—Under an active demand and scanty offerings, the Brazilian market was advanced 5c. per pound during the week, with last sales heard at 85c. per pound, f.o.b. shipping point. Arrivals of 1,090 bags at New York were noted during the week. Stocks on spot were unavailable.

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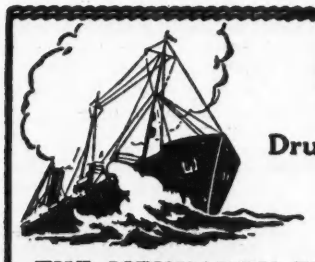

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Business Wants and Offers

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Help Wanted and Positions Sought—Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

All Other Classified Advertisements—$5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

AGENCIES OFFERED

For export lacquer thinner, paint and varnish remover, aromatic solvents. Act fast for exclusive representation rights. We will be glad to exchange references. OPD 524.

AGENCIES WANTED

New two-way automatic conveyors for powder filling machines. Make manually operated machines fully automatic. Will operate Stokes & Smith, J. H. Day and other filling machines. Fully-guaranteed. Approximately 30-day delivery. Write for full information. Gusler Products Company, 2917-23 West 6th, Amarillo, Texas.

An old well established firm with office in New York City and with nearby factory and warehouses wants to represent for local and export sales some leading out-of-town manufacturers of fine and heavy chemicals. OPD 512.

AGENCIES WANTED

We are exporters of crude Indian botanical drugs. Liquorice Solid Extract and Myrobalans Solid Extract our speciality. Please contact for sample and prices. Drugs of India (Farmers) Ltd., 116/1/1, Harrison road, Calcutta, India.

CAPITAL OFFERED

Chemist, physical and organic. Young, experienced, academic and industrial. Will invest in established chemical enterprise. OPD 532.

CONTAINERS OFFERED

We buy and sell at any point new and used tight and slack barrels, steel drums and pails. Also cooperage supplies. Send us your inquiries. Buckeye Cooperage Co., 3801 Orange avenue, Cleveland 15, Ohio.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For lease: D-10, 1,000 lb. dry powder mixer; center bottom discharge; 10 HP AC motor. OPD 531.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Want to buy: one (1) glass lined reaction still, with jacket and agitator complete—no condenser—500 gal. capacity. One (1) two stage vacuum pump (Devine) 10x10x10. One (1) open top glass lined kettle—400 gal. capacity. One (1) glass lined still without condenser—200 gal. capacity. One (1) 7½ HP-two phase motor—explosion proof. Five (5) ¾ HP-two phase motors—explosion proof. Two (2) Allsop high speed agitators. OPD 522

As for the past 30 years
"CONSOLIDATED"
Sends Season's Greetings and Best Wishes
For Peace and Prosperity in the Days Ahead

Special Items from Stock

1—WORLD AUTOMATIC ROTARY LABELER, M.D.

1—1000 GAL. LEAD-LINED CLOSED TANK, LEAD COILS.

1—ALL COPPER 5' DIA. VACUUM PAN WITH CONDENSER AND VAC. PUMP.

1—500 GAL. JACK. AGIT. AUTOCLAVE, STEEL, HAMMER WELDED CONSTRUCTION 200 LB. JACK. PRESS, 550 LB. INTERNAL PRESS.

1—KOMAREK-GREAVES BRIQUETTE PRESS, WITH 2—32"x24" FACE, ROLLS FOR EGG-SHAPED BRIQUETTES, RATED 25 TONS PER HOUR.

1—2500 LB. HORIZONTAL STEEL DRY POWDER MIXER, SPIRAL AGITATOR.

5—DRY POWDER MIXERS, various sizes. To 3000 lbs.

12—OLIVER FILTERS, 4'x6', 6'x6'; wood and iron; 6'x8', 8'x12'.

DRYERS

5—B. & C. 28" Dia. x 60" face Atmospheric Double Drum Dryers, complete.

5—Atmospheric TRUCK DRYERS—each has 4 trucks, each truck holds 40 trays, 1,280 sq. ft. tray surface per dryer. Equipped with trays, heating coils, fans, etc.

1—32"x72" BUFLOVAK ATMOSPHERIC DOUBLE DRUM DRYER, m.d.

1—Devine 3'x9' Bronze Double Drum ROTARY VACUUM DRYER, complete with all auxiliaries.

1—Buflovak 6' dia. Jack. Vacuum CRYSTALLIZER or VACUUM PAN DRYER.

2—70"x30' RUGGLES COLES DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS, Type A-9.

9—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS, 4'x30', 5'x30', 70"x30", 6'x60'.

2—ROTARY KILNS, 6'x60'.

1—5'x12' Vacuum DRUM DRYER, Buffalo Foundry, complete with accessories.

10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS: 3—Buffalo 5'x30'; 3—Devine 4'x25'; 1—Devine 4'x20'; 1—Struthers Wells 30"x12'.

1—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYER, 4'x12'.

1—Buffalo 36"x72" Atmos. DOUBLE DRUM DRYER, complete.

5—W. & P. MIXERS, steam-jacketed, 100 gal., size 15, type VI, Class B.B., double-geared sigma blades, power tilting, motor driven.

8—HEAT EXCHANGERS, 50 to 1600 sq. ft. heating surfaces; 5 copper, 2 steel tubes.

8—RUBBER LINED Rectangular Tanks; 7—500-gal.; 1—150 gal.

23—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.

1—Pneumatic Scale Co. Auto. tight WRAPPER.

MILLS AND PULVERIZERS

PEBBLE MILLS, various sizes.

1—24"x24", Jeffrey single ROLL CRUSHER.

6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS; 4-Roll Low Side; No. 0. No. 0000.

3—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 5'x22", also 6'x12' Rod Mill.

2—8'x30" Hardinge Conical Silex Lined PEBBLE MILLS, also 6'x36".

1—5'x13' PEBBLE or TUBE MILL, with open trunions.

2—ROLLER MILLS, 12x30, 16x40 water cooled.

1—Size "B" Erie City COAL PULVERIZER, with 40 P 3/60/220-440 V. Motor. Rated 2000 lbs. per hour.

1—U. S. COLLOID MILL, 6" Stainless Steel Rotor, 5 HP AC Motor.

1—36" dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 23" high.

2—Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS, 4'x5', single deck, other sizes.

1—Devine duplex VACUUM PUMP, 16x16x12.

3—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10, 100-gal. per hour.

1—Abbe Blutergess SIFTER No. 1.

2—4-Roll RAYMOND HIGH SIDE MILLS, equipped for vacuum air separation—one with latest "whizzer" separator, one with double cone vacuum separator. Each including exhauster, cyclone collector and inter-connecting piping.

1—YORK 40 ton AIR CONDITIONING UNIT with 60 HP motor.

LIQUIDATION

Machinery and Equipment of small PAINT PLANT—Roller Mills, Stone Mills, Paste Mixers, Change Can Mixers, etc. Send for details.

6—Dopp C.I. Jacketed KETTLES, 25 gal. to 100 gal.; 30—steel, cast iron, jack. up to 2000 gal.

8—FILTER PRESSES, 12"x12" up to 42"x42".

1—Colton No. 0 COLLAPSIBLE TUBE FILLING MACHINE.

3—50 gal. copper steam jacketed VACUUM PANS. Other sizes up to 750 gal.

2—200 gal. GLASS LINED jack. KETTLES.

1—Riehle friction grease TESTING MACHINE, cap. 10,000 P.S.I.

1—400 gal. horiz. rubber lined MIXER.

3—Beach-Russ No. 10 ROTARY VACUUM PUMPS with V-belt drive m.d.

1—Pneumatic Scale straight line BOTTLE CLEANER.

3—150 gal. aluminum TANKS, cone bottom.

1—Stokes No. 21 GRANULATING MIXER 50 lb. belt driven.

2—Jones Automatic CARTONERS.

2—Anderson PACKAGING UNITS.

1—Stokes Rotary DDS TABLET MACHINE, 23 punch, maximum 1⅛"; 1—Stokes 0 single punch, up to ¾"; 2—Stokes N single punch ½".

1—U.S. Bottlers, 22-spout Rotary Vac. BOTTLE FILLER, m.d.

3—Sharples No. 6 CLARIFIERS and SEPARATORS m.d.

4—DeLaval CLARIFIERS and SEPARATORS, m.d.

1—Portable REVOLVATOR 1000 lb., 11' over-all height, m.d.

1—McClellan Dry Powder Tumbling MIXER, 1500 lbs.

1—J. H. Day Size 10 Jack. Imperial MIXER, 30 gal.

9—Copper & ALUMINUM steam jack. KETTLES, 50 to 500 gal. Some with agitator.

1—Bucket Elevator, steel enclosed—78', c. c., 10x7" buckets, including smaller elevators, screw conveyors.

2—No. 0 Raymond Beater type pulverizers, each equipped with air classifier, exhauster, cyclone collector, tubular dust collector, interconnecting piping, and all motors.

WANTED—
YOUR IDLE MACHINES
Help create these JOBS. Send your list NOW to "CONSOLIDATED"

THE KEY TO SAVING TIME AND MONEY
CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.
FOR OVER A QUARTER CENTURY A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE

WE BUY
FROM SINGLE ITEMS
TO
COMPLETE PLANTS
"Every Machine in Your Plant is a Used Machine"

13-18 PARK ROW, NEW YORK 7, N. Y.—TEL. BArclay 7-0600
Shops: 335 Doremus Avenue, Newark, N. J. Cable Address: Equipment, N. Y.

LIQUIDATION

Includes Rotary Dryers, 4' x 20', 6' x 60'; Steam Tube Dryers 6' x 27'; 40 Agitator Headers for Tanks 10 to 20' dia.; 5 Roll Raymond Mill; 16" x 180' Belt Conveyor; FEINC Rotary Filter 5' x 4'; Scott Quadruple Effect Evaporator, 10,000 sq. ft.; 800 HP of Motors, 10 to 150 HP, 3/60/440 volt; Horizontal Digesters 6' x 12'; Pumps,; Bins; etc. Complete Bulletin on Request!

STOCK ITEMS!

2—Zaremba All-Copper Evaporators, 500 sq. ft. each effect.
1—No. 2 Sweetland Filter.
3—Shriver 36" x 36" Filter Presses, closed delivery, Rubber and Bakelite Plates.
1—Sperry 24" x 24" Filter Press, closed delivery, 15 Rubber-Covered Plates and Frames.
1—American 6' 2 Disc Rotary Continuous Filter.
6—Oliver 8' x 6' Rotary Hopper Dewaters. NEW.
1—Oliver Robison 6' x 4' Top Feed Ni-Resist Filter.
2—Oliver Filters, 3' x 1', 5' x 8'.
2—Vacuum Shelf Dryers—Buflovak 12—60" x 80" shelves, Devine 13—59" x 78" shelves.
5—Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryers, 1'6"x3'6", 30"x10', 4'x10', 3'x12', 5' x 33'.
1—Black and Clawson 28"x60" Double Drum Atmospheric Dryer.
3—Ross Lehman 3-Roll Roller Mills, 12"x30", 16"x40".
2—Stokes Rotary BB Tablet Machines.
2—Rotex Sifters, 20"x48", 40"x84", Single Deck.
3—Tyler Hummer Screens, 3' x 5', 4' x 5', and Ro-Top.
3—Hardinge Ball Mills, 4½' x 24", 4½' x 10", 2' x 8".
7—Abbe Pebble Mills, 50, 100, 175, 325 gal.
2—Premulsion Mills, Stainless Steel, 3 HP.
1—600 gal. Copper Water Still.
5—Copper Vacuum Pans, 30", 42", 48", 5' and 6' dia.
4—Pfaudler Jktd. Agtd. Kettles 125, 200, 400 gal.
1—125 gal. Alum. Jktd. Kettle.
10—Copper Jktd. Kettles, 25 to 150 gal.
3—Steel Jktd. Kettles, 600 to 1,200 gal., some agitated.
1—80 gal. Dopp Jacketed, Agitated Kettle.
1—Copper Varnish Kettle, 175 gal.
2—1,750 gal. Lead Lined Closed Tanks.
1—Lancaster 30" dia. Batch Mixer.
3—Powder Mixers, 100 to 800 lb.
2—Day Imperial Double Arm Mixers, 30 and 50 gal.
4—W. & P. Mixers, 9, 20, 100 gal.
1—Howes 24" x 12' Powder Mixer.
12—Lead Mixers, 80, 100 gal.
1—Williams No. 1 Hammer Mill.
2—Kent 20" Tandem Stone Mills.
1—Filler Machine Co. 6 Spout Filler.
1—Positive Filler, automatic.
1—2 Station National Powder Filler.
5—World, Ermold, National Labelers.
1—60 gal. CAST SEMI-STEEL Autoclave, agitated, 3" wall.
6—Shriver, Sperry Filter Presses, 36", 32", 30", 24", 18".
5—Shriver Wood Filter Press Skeletons, 24" to 42".
3—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges, open and Presurtite, one with monel bowl.
3—De Laval No. 300, 600, 700 Clarifiers.
2—Tolhurst 32", 40" Suspended type, Bottom Discharge Centrifugals, solid baskets.
5—Tolhurst 32", 40", 48" Self-Balancing Type Centrifugals.
3—Buflovak Vacuum Drum Dryers, 48" x 40", 5' x 6'.
3—Atmos. Drum Dryers, 4' x 9', 5' x 7', 5' x 6'.
6—Copper and Steel Vacuum Pans, 50 to 750 gal.
2—Swenson Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30'.
1—Devine 10" x 10" Two Stage Vacuum Pump.
3—Condensers, 50 to 200 sq. ft.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS!

1,800 ft. of Lamson & Matthews Heavy Duty Roller Conveyor, 22" to 26".
10—12" Belt Conveyors, 20 to 50' centers, built to specifications
800 HP of Motors, 10 to 150 HP, Westinghouse, 3/60/440 volt, 440 to 860 RPM.
4—Rotary Kilns, 8' x 100', 9' x 70', 9' x 65', 6' x 60'.
1—Hersey Rotary Dryer, 5' x 30'.

Partial List only. Your inquiries solicited. Send us your lists of surplus equipment.

BRILL
Equipment Co.
225 WEST 34th STREET
NEW YORK 1, N. Y.
BRyant 9-2040
Warehouse—2401 3rd Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

FACILITIES OFFERED

A Modern chemical plant located in metropolitan area has facilities available for manufacturing most synthetic chemicals in large quantities. Equipment includes stainless steel high vacuum stills, reaction kettles, mixing vats. Inquiries solicited. All correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 516.

Modern distilling plant located in metropolitan area has facilities available for recovering a wide variety of liquid mixtures in large quantities with copper and stainless steel stills and fractionating columns. Inquiries solicited. All correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 518.

MATERIALS OFFERED

For Sale—19,000 pounds calcium phenol sulfonate (Dow). 8,000 pounds copper arsenite (Mallinckrodt). All products are in first-class condition, offered subject to prior sale. Inquire Bonewitz Chemicals, Inc., Burlington, Iowa.

Camphor tablets made to order. All sizes from 1/16 oz. to 1 oz. each. Fast deliveries. Acme Chemical Co., Inc., 410 East 32nd street, New York 16, N. Y. MU. 3-7472.

2-Aminoheptan (2-Heptylamine) base and sulfate; amphetamine, base and sulfate for sale. Favorable prices for prompt shipment or for contract from manufacturer. OPD 519.

MATERIALS OFFERED

For sale—35,000 lbs. Sharples crude triethylamine. Address — Buying Dept., Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati 1, Ohio.

Will sell 800 lbs. sodium naphthionate commercial grade @ .25 per lb. OPD 529.

150 lbs. caffeine; 25 lbs. vanillin; 50 lbs. citral. Original packages. OPD 530.

MATERIALS WANTED

Will purchase your surplus stock of chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents. Are you overstocked due to formula change or government cancellations? Write fully. Will make immediate offer. OPD 490.

FOR SALE

Stainless Steel Tanks—new—100 and 200 gal. dished bottoms with stands.
Steam-Jacketed Kettle 9' dia. 5' deep with agitator (new).
Copper tank with agitator and coil 66" dia. by 7' high.
Steam-Jacketed Aluminum Kettles, 60 gal. capacity, with stand and draw-off cock.
High-Pressure Steel Tanks.
Copper Evaporator with Stokes Condenser.
Shriver Filter 24", open del., 25-plates, cast iron.
Oram Barrel Hoop Driver.
Sterilizers or Pressure Cookers (new), 18"x18" on steel legs with gasoline burner, clamp-down cover, safety valves and gauge—$75.00 each.
Electric Immersion Heaters, 115 V, 500 Watt (new), $15.00 each.
Stainless Steel Pumps (new) with General Electric Explosion-proof Motors.
Steam and Electric Vacuum Pumps and Air Compressors.

H. LOEB & SON
4643 LANCASTER AVENUE — PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

1—Type C Premier colloid mill—3 hp.
1—3,500 gal. copper agitated vacuum still 7½ hp. drive.
1—1,000 gal. Everdur tank.
1—500 gal. atmospheric copper still complete with catchall and condenser.
1—Ross 2,000 lb. powder mixer B.D.
3—400 lb. dry powder mixers—3 hp. motors.
1—Simpson Intensive mixer—laboratory size.
1—5 shelf electrically-heated dryer.
1—DeLaval clarifier No. 600.
1—36x36 iron filter press—41 chambers.
1—12x12 wood filter press—12 chambers.
1—Paterson 36" conical blender.
1—Tyler hummer screen 3x5'.
10—Kettles, steel-jacketed—80-100 gal.
1—Jeffrey barrel No. 4 vibrator.
1—Daniel rotary rag cutter.
3—World Ermold semi-automatic labelers.
3—Viking Ni-resist pumps 2½".
1—Abbe No. 2 Bluttergess sifter.

WRITE FOR OUR LATEST BULLETIN
SEND US YOUR SURPLUS LISTS

Chemical & Process Machinery Corp.
146-8 Grand Street New York 13, N.Y.
Tel. WOrth 4-8130

LIQUIDATION
WET GRINDING PLANT

1—Chrystie 80"x45' Rot. Dryer.
1—Oliver 8'x10' Rot. Vac. Filter.
1—Hardinge 6'x48" Conical Mill.
1—Tube Mill, 5'x15'.
2—Dorr 15' Bowl Classifiers.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.

SEND FOR BULLETIN L 25

2—Batteries (9 & 11) Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type, Centrifugals, Motor Driven, Bottom Discharge.
1—No. 6 Sharples 2 H.P. Centrifuge.
25—New Stainless Steel Tanks, 100 to 1,000 gals.
1—150 gal Copper Jack. Kettle.
800-ft. Ball Bearing Roller Conveyor, 12" & 15" wide, 10-ft. lengths.
12—Filter Presses, Iron, Wood and Rubber 18" to 42" sq.
1—Shriver 7"x7" Lab. Filter Press.
3—Tolhurst 26" & 40" Centrifugals.
5—0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
2—Bonnot 27" dia. Iron Filter Presses.
12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated kettles & Autoclaves up to 1,500 gals.
2—250 & 1,500 gal. lead lined kettles.
1—250 gal. copper jack. vac. Still & Receiver.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Jack. Agit. Steel Kettle, Copper Lined.
1—700 gal. steel copper lined vac. Filter Tank.
6—20, 35, 75 & 250 gal. closed, agit. jacketed Copper Kettles.
15—50 gal. Steel Tanks, Nettco Drives.
1—Cherry-Burrel Homogenizer.
2—Blystone 2,000 lb. jacketed, horiz. Paddle Type Steel Mixers.
6—Horizontal Mixers, 20 to 100 gals., Single & Double Arm.
1—Faust 150 gal. jack. Spiral Mixer.
1—Howe Barrel & Bag Packer.
2—4,000 gal. vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
3—Devine Horiz Vac. Pumps, 8"x6"x4"x6".
2—Wall Vac. Pumps, 4"x2½".
1—Devine No. 37X, Vert. Condenser.
1—Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vac. Pump.
1—Penn. Vac. Pump, 14"x5".
1—National Acme Model C20, stainless steel Centrifuge.
2—De Laval Multiple Clarifiers, 300 & 301.
6—Attrition Mills & Disc Grinders up to 22".
1—Ross 16"x40", 3 Roll Mill.
3—Double Stand Steel 4 Roller Mills, 7"x18" to 7½"x30".
10—Iron Mills, 12", 14" & 18".
8—Stone Mills, 8" to 32".
6—Lead & Paste Mixers, 50 & 60 gals.
3—Copper Varnish Kettles, 200 gals.
25—Steel & Wood Tanks, up to 4,000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neil 20" Pulverizer.
2—Double Roll Crushers.
1—Williams No. 3 "Regular" type Hammer Mill.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 2 H.P.
30—Rotary, Centrif. & Triplex Pumps.
6—Gas Boilers, up to 10 H.P.

Write for Complete Bulletins
We Buy Your Surplus Machinery

STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Department E
426 BROOME ST., NEW YORK 13, N. Y.
CANAL 6-8147

LIQUIDATING

2—Sharples STAINLESS STEEL Super Centrifuges No. 16V with 2 HP, 3 Ph. 60 Cy. 220 Volt Explosion Proof Motor.

SPECIALS

1—Oliver 3'x1' Rotary Filter.
1—Oliver 8'x8' Rotary Filter.
3—Steel-Jacketed Kettles 1,500 gal. with agitators.
1—Black & Clawson Double-Drum Dryer 28"x60".
1—Buffalo Vacuum Drum Dryer 48"x40" Double-Drum.
1—Ross Continuous Belt Dryer 68' long.
1—C.I. Autoclave 60 gals. 300 lb. pressure with Agitator.
1—Hydraulic Press 13" Ram 200 ton Capacity with Pump.
1—Buffalo 36" Open-Jacketed Crystalizer.
2—Stokes Rotary B Tablet Machines.

Send for our Latest Bulletin A-4

WE BUY YOUR SURPLUS

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION (of N.Y.)
533 West Broadway New York 12, N.Y.
GRamercy 5-6680

UNION Rebuilt Machinery Established 1918

Special Offerings for Immediate Delivery!

W. & P., Day Cincinnatus and Imperial Type Mixers; Hottman Paragon, Read, Single and Double Arm from 2 gallons to 300 gallons.
Elgin 24 spout Rotary Vacuum Filling Machine.
Gayco 8 ft. Air Separator.
Schutz O'Neill, Jay Bee, Williams, Gruendler, etc., Pulverizers.
J. H. Day and Kent, Three Roll, 12" x 30", 16" x 40" Mills, motor driven with motor.
Mullers or Chasers 2 ft. to 6 ft. sizes.
Ermold and World Semi-Automatic Labeling Machines.
U. S. Bottlers C-10 and A-6 Acme Fillers.
Copper Steam Jacketed Kettles with and without Agitators.
Read, and Century Vertical Mixers, M.D.
Johnson and Oliver Sweetland Filter Presses.
Copper Stills and Vacuum Pans.
Huhn Rotary Continuous Dryers.
Schutz O'Neill Rotex, and Allis-Chalmers Lowhead Sifters.
Package Machinery Co., Johnson, Miller, all types of Wrapping, Packaging and Cartoning Equipment. (Please submit Samples of your Item with Your Inquiry.)

ALL OFFERINGS SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE. WRITE OR WIRE COLLECT FOR DETAILS AND PRICES. SEND FOR LATEST CIRCULAR!

Union Standard Equipment Co.
318-322 Lafayette Street
New York 12, N. Y.

CRYSTALLIZERS

5—Stainless Clad Crystallizers, jacketed, size 4' wide x 24' long x 2' 6" deep.

EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY
EMIL A. SCHROTH, Owner
43 HYATT AVE., NEWARK 5, N.J.
Phone Mitchell 2-3536

WE BUY SURPLUS CHEMICALS

20 Years of Service to
Manufacturers and Consumers Having Excess Stocks of

CHEMICALS
DRUGS
GUMS
OILS
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WAXES

BARCLAY CHEMICAL COMPANY
75 VARICK ST., NEW YORK 13, N.Y.
WOrth 4-5120

Business Wants

MATERIALS OFFERED

Sale of surplus Chemical Warfare Service termination inventory—sealed bids will be received from date this notice until 12 noon on the 31st day of December, 1945, for the sale of any part or all of the items listed: Zinc, Brass Special, 50-lb. slabs, 53,052 lbs.; Aluminum, 99.9% plus pure, 3 lbs., 6 notch ingot, 14,692 lbs.; Aluminum Alloy, Alcoa No. 2400 pig, 95% aluminum, 5% manganese, 50-lb. pigs, 78,563 lbs.; Flux and Agents for Magnesium Alloying and Pouring, the Dow Chemical Co. No. 230, 450-lb. drums, 90,900 lbs.; the Dow Chemical Co. No. 260, 400-lb. drums, 1 part drum, 106,307 lbs.; the Dow Chemical Co. No. 310. 300-lb. drums, 43,800 lbs.; the Dow Chemical Co. agent 181, 375-lb. drums, 1 part drum, 2,041 lbs.; Sulphur, 16 mesh screen, 50-lb. bags and 425-lb. drum, 14,975 lbs. Material available for sale is located at plant site Dow Magnesium Corporation, Velasco, Texas, and may be inspected between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., Mondays through Fridays until closing time on bids. Further information and bid forms may be obtained from Purchasing Department, Dow Magnesium Corporation, Velasco, Texas. Write—Wire—Phone.

MATERIALS WANTED

To Manufacturers and Jobbers—Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 495.

POSITIONS VACANT

Paint chemist by company now organizing in Philadelphia area. Must have theoretical and practical knowledge of factory layout and operations. Excellent opportunity and flexible arrangement for capable man. OPD 498.

Chemical operator fully capable of producing gluconic acid and the gluconates. Must be qualified to formulate and run unit. Experience essential in this field. Exceptional opportunity. Give details of past experience. Strictly confidential. OPD 502.

Sponge and chamois salesman wanted by one of the oldest houses in the country to call on paint, automotive, jobbing, industrial trade, etc. Several choice territories available, including West coast. In answering state age, territory preferred, experience and beginning remuneration expected. OPD 527.

Salesman, experienced selling industrial chemicals, for established firm. Excellent opportunity for a dependable, able man who can travel the Midwest territory. Give full details, experience, past employment, salary desired, references, etc., in your reply. Our employees know of this ad. OPD 528.

POSITIONS VACANT

Salesmen—Large chemical manufacturing company has openings for three experienced salesmen. Knowledge of chemistry required. All replies treated confidentially. Give full details first letter. OPD 523.

Process control engineer, preferably with some experience in plastics or plastics coating, for setting coating procedures, redesigning equipment, and act as liaison man between laboratory and production. Good opportunity with a progressive company. OPD 526.

POSITIONS WANTED

Pharmaceutical chemist (registered); production expert, thirty years' experience human and veterinary lines, available now. Inventive formulator; tablet specialist; originated "Bolet" type tablet; resourceful, cooperative executive with extensive experience in buying, cost accounting, label and literature copy, stock control; thoroughly familiar Federal regulations. Last ten years full charge ethical veterinary line. Will initiate or take-over and improve. OPD 501.

A man of proven executive ability with wide and diversified experience in domestic and foreign markets supported by more than 25 years' successful association with chemical industry offers his services as sales manager, executive administrator or kindred responsibility. Throughout the war and now engaged in administration of contracts involving millions of dollars with concurrent responsibilities for large aircraft manufacturer. Services can be made available promptly. Earning capacity substantial. Location, New York City. Confidential, personal interview respectfully solicited. OPD 511.

Sales executive, graduate chemical engineer, 32, with extensive experience in the sale and manufacture of industrial and reagent chemicals, laboratory glassware, apparatus, and equipment. Will be available January 1st. OPD 517.

Chemical engineer, chemist, 28, 6 years' experience production, research, pharmaceuticals, tablets, organic synthesis, wax emulsions and chemical specialties. Good mechanical background. Desires production, research or technical sales, New York City area only. OPD 520.

Cosmetic executive. Ph.D., 40 years of age, seeks connection with reliable company; has developed scientific and commercial approved formulas which are new in the cosmetic field; experienced in production, development and research. OPD 521.

SERVICES OFFERED

Exporters—We can handle your consignments of toluol, benzol, xylol, hi-flash naphtha, either our goods or yours. Our facilities are ample to handle any size package. OPD 525.

Filling Machinery

WANTED

For Immediate Delivery

Need (4) fully automatic filling lines for sealed cardboard cartons to handle free-flowing powder. Fully automatic top and bottom sealers necessary. Size ranges: thickness: ¾ in. to 1¾ in. width: 2¾ in. to 6½ in. Height: 3¾ in. to 8½ in.

HOOD CHEMICAL CO., Inc.
1819 Broadway New York 23, N. Y.
Phone: COlumbus 5-0116

WANTED

800 - 1000 Gallons
Fully Jacketed
CAST IRON KETTLES
(Not Over 7 Feet Deep)
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Recent Imports

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COCOA BEANS—2,500 bgs, 500,000 lbs, Hershey Chocolate Co
3,500 bgs, 700,000 lbs, Wood & Selick
3,500 bgs, 700,000 lbs, Willard, Harris & Co
2,500 bgs, 500,000 lbs, Blumenthal Bros
5,000 bgs, 1,000,000 lbs, Curacao Trading Co
5,000 bgs, 1,000,000 lbs, Kennedy, Butcher Co
5,000 bgs, 1,000,000 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
1,500 bgs, 300,000 lbs, H A Phillips Co
1,500 bgs, 300,000 lbs, Westfeldt Bros
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Farr & Co
5,000 bgs, 1,000,000 lbs, Scarburgh & Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
155 bgs, 31,000 lbs, Daarnhouwer & Co
COCONUT, DESIC—2,410 cs, General Foods Corp
707 cs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
1,000 cs, Durkee Famous Foods
723 cs, Federal Trading Corp
632 cs, Wood & Selick
MEAT—3,000 bgs, Peter Paul, Inc
720 bgs, Universal Import & Export Co
CORN SYRUP—1,125 dms, Delina Chocolate & Candy Mfg Co
COTTON LINTERS—1,303 bls, New England Waste Co
MOTES—936 bls, New England Waste Co
CUMIN SEED—1,000 bgs, 130,000 lbs, Hamilcar Overseas Corp
185 bgs, 24,050 lbs, Otto Gerdau Co
569 bgs, 73,970 lbs, Brown & Lites
GLUESTOCK—2 bls, H Remis & Co
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Superior Flake Graphite Co
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1 parcel, Paterson, Boardman & Knapp
250 bgs, Charles Pettinos
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1 parcel, Asbury Graphite Mills
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GREAVES—1,000 bgs, Charles Hollinshead & Co
5,600 cks, Van Iderstine Co
GUM, ARABIC—198 bgs, D S Dallah & Co
COPAL—546 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co
1,113 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co
164 bgs, Fidelity Trust Co
500 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
797 bgs, U E Industrial Chemical Co
100 bgs, J Meyer & Sons
648 bgs, H P Winter & Co
3,082 bgs, O G Innes Corp
552 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co
TRAGACANTH—191 bgs, Ksmail Niknijad
150 bgs, A D Isbetcherian
616 bgs, Khosrovshahi & Co
80 bgs, M Shiry & Co
144 bgs, M J Saleh
666 bgs, E Meer & Co
385 cs, E Meer & Co
45 bgs, Nawi Noonoo
KYANITE—250 tons, Charles Taylor & Co
299 tons, 10 cwt, Golwynne Chemical Corp
HOG GALL PWD—16 cs, Biological Raw Products Co
LIME JUICE—79 cks, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
224 cks, Barclay Bank
62 puns, Barclay Bank
122 hhds, Barclay Bank
MACE—6 cs, Victory Shipping Co
17 cs, Wedeman & Godknecht
32 cs, Knickerbocker Mills Co
20 cs, Cats American Co
11 cs, Thomas Scott & Co
10 cs, Barclay Bank
34 bgs, B H Old & Co
10 cs, H P Winter & Co
37 cs, D Hecht & Co
MEDICINAL PREPS—22 cs, D C Andrews & Co
MENTHOL—200 cs, Vick Chemical Co
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223 bgs, C T Wilson & Co
94 bgs, Gonzates & Blanco
50 bgs, B H Old & Co
NUX VOMICA—683 bgs, Volkart Bros
OIL, BAY—8 cs, Fritzsche Bros
17 dms, Barclay Bank
CITRONELLA—1 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
ESSENTIAL—5 dms, Edward Remus
1 dm, P R Dreyer
1 dm, Lever Bros
EUCALYPTUS CITRIODORA—17 cs, Geo Lueders & Co
17 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard
GERANIUM—4 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna
LIME—7 cs, Barclay Bank
PEPPERMINT, REDISTILLED—1 dm, Herlan Mercandising Corp
PEPPERMINT, TRI-DISTILLED—2 dms, Meadows, Wye & Co
SASSAFRAS—74 dms, Geismar & Co
SHARK LIVERS—17 dms, East Asiatic Co
5 dms, Technical Fisheries
28 dms, Wilbur, Ellis & Co
OX GALL—9 bbls, Arnhold Export & Import Corp
GALL PWD—5 cs, Biological Raw Products Co
PERFUME—37 dms, Parfumerie de Raymond
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,565 bgs, 427,800 lbs, C M Loeb-Rhoades & Co
5,096 bgs, 611,520 lbs, Barkey Importing Co
24,340 bgs, 2,920,800 lbs, Tannin Product Export Co
17,646 bgs, 2,117,520 lbs, International Product Corp
RESIN, VEGETABLE—108 cs, L W Dumont Co
SESAME SEED—834 bgs, T M Duche & Sons
423 bgs, S K Adams, Inc
SHARK LIVERS—16 dms, Biological Raw Products Co
SHELLAC—200 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co
1,792 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co
600 bgs, Mac Lac Co
1,159 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co
100 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co
600 bgs, Schwab Bros
BUTTONLAC—100 bgs, Mac Lac Co
SEEDLAC—375 bgs, The Parks Co
250 bgs, Bradshaw, Preeger & Co
800 bgs, Ralli Bros
500 bgs, Cornelius & Suhr
200 bgs, Mac Lac Co
433 bgs, Schwab Bros
570 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co
TANKAGE—1,687 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
LIVER—984 bgs, H J Baker & Bro
TAPIOCA FLOUR—900 bgs, 126,000 lbs, Bank of Montreal
7,060 bgs, 988,400 lbs, United States Commercial Co
9,333 bgs, 1,306,620 lbs, Stein, Hall & Co
16,363 bgs, 2,290,820 lbs, Morningstar, Nicol, Inc
TEAWASTE—1,120 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works
VANILLA BEANS—4 hhds, Barclay Bank
18 cs, R T French & Co
18 cs, National City Bank
10 cs, Hunzikers, Inc
22 cs, F Huber & Co
82 cs, M Cortizas & Co
48 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co
69 cs, Zink & Triest
65 cs, Thurston & Braidich
70 cs, J Manheimer
196 cs, Otto Gerdau Co
381 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
WAX, BEES—163 bgs, J H Rossbach & Bro
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CARNAUBA—101 bgs, Peerless Imperial
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